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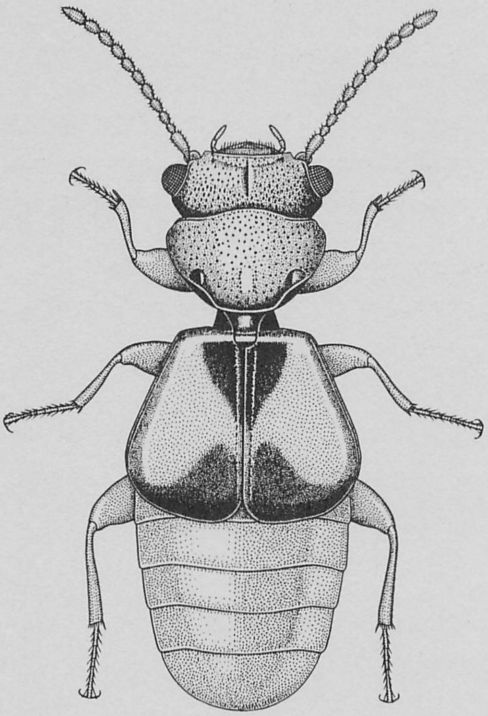

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All inquiries concerning the ELYTRA should be addressed to: Tatsuya NIISATO, Secretary, c/o Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), 3-23-1 Hyakunin-chô, Shinjuku, Tokyo, 169 Japan.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 151–157, November 15, 1991

# Three New Species of *Mecotropis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Southeast Asia

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**Abstract** Three new species of the anthribid genus *Mecotropis* are described from Southeast Asia under the name of *M. nishimurai* (from Thailand), *M. approximatus* (from Peleng Is.) and *M. brevior* (from Luzon Is.).

The genus *Mecotropis* LACORDAIRE comprises thirty-nine species of anthribid beetles mainly distributed in Southeast Asia, including *M. vietnamensis* SENOH recently described from North Vietnam.

Recently, through the courtesy of Messrs. M. NISHIMURA and S. NAGAI, I was able to examine two species of *Mecotropis* collected from northern Thailand and Peleng Is., Indonesia. An additional strange species of this genus was collected by me from Luzon Is., the Philippines. After a careful examination, it became apparent that these species had not been described theretofore. They will be named in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Professor K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kind reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Messrs. S. NAGAI and M. NISHIMURA for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this study.

## *Mecotropis nishimurai* SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 19.2 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

*Male*. Body relatively elongate, about 3.3 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale brown, black and whitish; black hairs of elytra forming two square patches at the middle of elytra, and an obscure transverse band behind the middle.

Head thick, extending forwards, parallel-sided in occipital parts, and with a deep median longitudinal sulcus from between eyes to basal parts of antennae; eyes moderately large, rounded, moderately convex above, and moderately approximate to each other; rostrum thick, gradually widened in apical three-fourths, widest at the

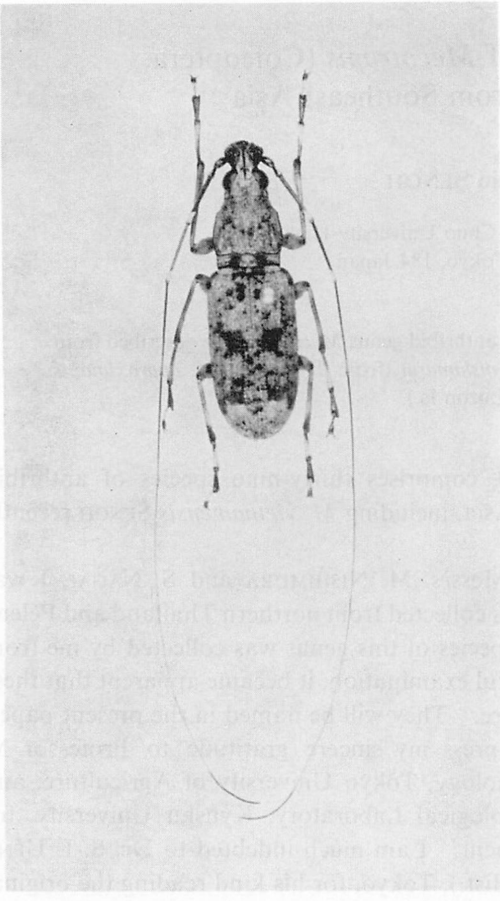

Fig. 1. *Mecotropis nishimurai* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from NW Thailand.

base of mandibles, and strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a pair of deep triangular fossae in front of the basal parts of antennae; maximum width of rostrum about 2.8 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae vely long, about 2.3 times as long as the length of body, scape thick, a little longer than pedicel in size, proportions in length from 2nd to 11th about 5: 23: 26: 37: 44: 49: 45: 40: 8: 12, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum nearly rectangular, about 1.0 times as long as wide, widest at about middle; disc convex above at the centre; anterior margin not bordered in middle; dorsal transverse carina almost straight, slightly trisinuate at the middle, and connected with each lateral carina at an obtuse angle, the latter declivous in basal half and horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula distinct. Scutellum relatively large and linguiform. Elytra relatively long and thick, about 1.9 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin almost straight; strial punctures very small, distance between them as wide as the widths of intervals; intervals flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium subtrapezoidal, vertical, about 1.2 times as wide as long, lateral margins reflexed, and gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex.

Prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; mesosternal process linguiform; metasternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of each coxal cavity, and with a deep semicircular fossa in front of intercoxal part; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly almost horizontal, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior, median and posterior femora subequal in length to one another; anterior tibia longer than the median which is a little longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus longer than the median which is distinctly longer than the posterior.

*Female.* Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Prov., NW Thailand, 5~25–VI–1988. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution.* NW Thailand.

*Notes.* In general appearance, this species resembles *Mecotropis crassicollis* JORDAN, 1903, known from Sumatra and Borneo, but can be distinguished from the latter by the narrow pronotum and elongate elytra. The specific name is given in honour of Mr. Masatoshi NISHIMURA who offered the valuable specimen for my study.

### ***Mecotropis approximatus*** SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Length: 16.0 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apex of pygidium).

*Female.* Body relatively slender, about 3.6 times as long as wide, including rostrum and pygidium. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, black and pale yellowish; pale yellowish hairs of pronotum forming a linear patch at the middle and two pairs of longitudinal ones at the sides; black hairs of pygidium forming a triangular patch.

Head slender, and with a deep longitudinal sulcus from vertex to basal parts of antennae; eyes large, strongly convex above, emarginate in anterior margin, and strongly approximate to each other; rostrum slender, thick, gradually widened in apical three-fourths, widest at the bases of mandibles, and strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin; maximum width of rostrum about 4.8 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margin of elytra, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 16 : 11 : 25 : 27 : 30 : 30 : 29 : 27 : 27 : 23 : 38, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum barrel-shaped, convex above, as long as wide, widest at the middle; dorsal transverse carina arcuate, closest to posterior margin at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum oblong. Elytra

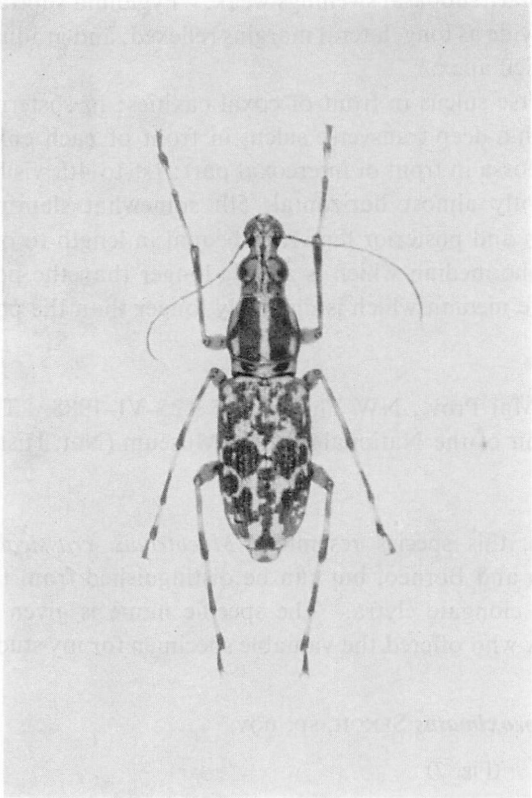

Fig. 2. *Mecotropis approximatus* SENOH, sp. nov., ♀, from Peleng Is., Indonesia.

oblong and thick, about 1.8 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures very small, distance between them as wide as the widths of intervals, which are flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium linguiform, extending backwards, nearly as long as wide; lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc slightly swollen.

Mesosternal process linguiform, gradually narrowed towards rounded apex; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, weakly arcuate conjointly, 5th extending backwards. Legs long and thin; anterior femur a little shorter than the median which is distinctly shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia distinctly longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus a little longer than the median which is longer than the posterior.

*Male*. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, Peleng Is., Indonesia, XI~XII-1986, Shinji NAGAI leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution*. Peleng Is., Indonesia.

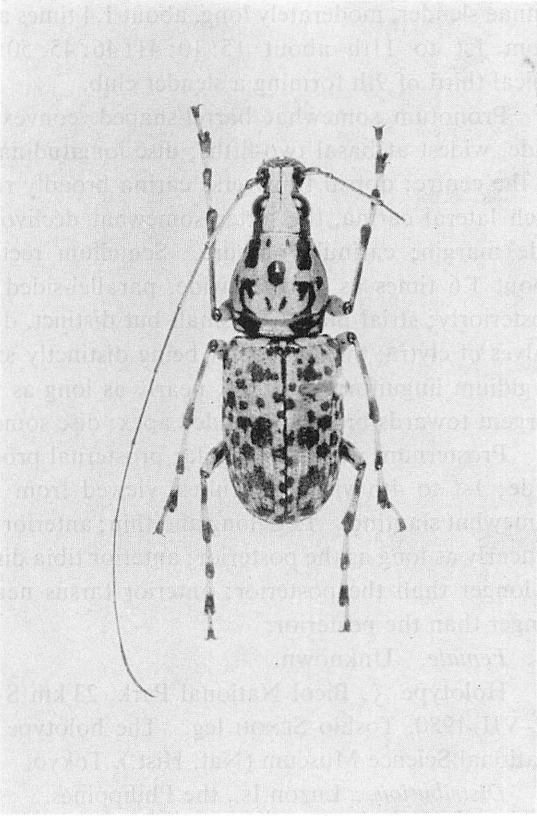

Fig. 3. *Mecotropis brevior* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from Luzon Is., the Philippines.

*Note.* This species can be separated from the known members of *Mecotropis* mainly by having the eyes strongly approximate to each other.

### ***Mecotropis brevior*** SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Length: 18.0 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

*Male.* Body thick, about 2.9 times as long as wide, including rostrum. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale yellowish and black; black hairs of elytra forming many round patches variable in size. Pygidium with a cordate patch at the centre and a pair of linear ones at the sides in basal half.

Head thick, with a deep longitudinal sulcus from between eyes to basal parts of antennae; eyes moderately large, hemispherical, moderately convex above, and moderately approximate to each other; rostrum thick, relatively short, coarctate at the middle, widest at the bases of mandibles, and covered with coarse punctures; maximum width of rostrum about 2.7 times as large as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae slender, moderately long, about 1.4 times as long as body, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 15: 10: 41: 46: 45: 50: 54: 54: 44: 15: 26, 10th, 11th and apical third of 9th forming a slender club.

Pronotum somewhat barrel-shaped, convex above, about 1.0 times as long as wide, widest at basal two-fifths; disc longitudinally depressed and somewhat swollen at the centre; dorsal transverse carina broadly rounded, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter somewhat declivous, extending beyond the middle of side margin; carinula obscure. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra oblong and thick, about 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures small but distinct, distance between them short in apical halves of elytra, their diameter being distinctly smaller than the widths of intervals. Pygidium linguiform, vertical, nearly as long as wide; lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc somewhat swollen at the centre.

Prosternum with a triangular prosternal process; mesosternal process linguiform, wide; 1st to 4th visible sternites, viewed from side, weakly arcuate conjointly, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia distinctly longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the median which is longer than the posterior.

*Female*. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, Bicol National Park, 23 km S of Daet, Luzon Is., the Philippines, 12–VII–1980, Toshio SENOH leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Distribution*. Luzon Is., the Philippines.

*Notes*. In general appearance, this species resembles *Mecotropis pardalis* JORDAN, 1913, described from Celebes, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following antennal characteristics: short, about 1.4 times as long as body; lacking a white ring in each segment; 10th, 11th and apical third of 9th forming a slender club.

## 要　約

妹尾俊男：東南アジアから発見された *Mecotropis* 属（ヒゲナガゾウムシ科）の3新種. —— 手許にある東南アジア産の *Mecotropis* 属のヒゲナガゾウムシ類を調べたところ，新種と思われるものを3種発見したので，タイ国北部から得られた種に対して *Mecotropis nishimurai* SENOH，インドネシアのペレン島からのものに *M. approximatus* SENOH，フィリピンのルソン島からのものに *M. brevior* SENOH と命名し記載した.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 157, November 15, 1991

# A New Record of *Mecotropis aulax* JORDAN (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Malaysia

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*Mecotropis aulax* JORDAN, 1932, was described on 4♂♂ 1♀ specimens collected at Passeroean, Pradjeken, Mts. Kendeng, Malang and Bajoetendoel, all in Java. Up to the present, there is no record of the species from Malaysia.

Through the courtesy of Mr. M. ITOH in Yokohama and Mr. K. KALIYANNAN in Malaysia, I was able to examine two specimens of the species collected in Sabah, Borneo, and Perak, West Malaysia. The collecting data of the specimens examined are as follows: 1♂, near Keningau, Sabah, Borneo, E. Malaysia, 10∼20–X–1988, Masao ITOH leg.; 1♀, 19 miles from Tapah, Perak, W. Malaysia, IV–1981, K. KALIYANNAN leg.

*Distribution.* Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java.

I wish to thank Mr. M. ITOH of Yokohama and Mr. K. KALIYANNAN of Malaysia for their kind offer of the materials, and Professor K. MORIMOTO for giving me the privilege of examining many photographs of anthribid type specimens preserved in foreign museums.

## Reference

JORDAN, K., 1932. Further records of Anthribidae from Java. *Novit. zool.*, **38**: 301–304.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 158, November 15, 1991

# True Identity of a Japanese Species of the Genus *Obrium* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae)

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No specialist has suggested its true identity, since Kusama and Takakuwa (1984) recorded an undetermined *Obrium* species with a Japanese name, "Ezo-ameiro-kamikiri", from Hokkaido, Japan, in their iconographical book. The species in question is characterized by robust and rather large-sized body with short antennae, and has no relatives among the known Japanese members of *Obrium*. During my investigation of the Asian species of the genus, it has become clear that the Hokkaido species agrees with *Obrium brevicorne* Plavilstshikov originally described from Ussuri. Besides, I recently examined specimens of the same species obtained in the Korean Peninsula. In this short report, I am going to record it under the correct name, and to give its new distributional data. I am much indebted to Dr. Sergey Murzin, Messrs. Shusei Saito and Akira Nishiyama for offering the material, and to Mses. Akiko Saito and Hua Zhang for their kind help.

## *Obrium brevicorne* Plavilstshikov, 1940

[Japanese name: Ezo-ameiro-kamikiri]

*Obrium brevicorne* Plavilstshikov, 1940, Fauna SSSR, Ins. Coléopt., **22**, p. 647; type locality: Sedanka & Ossinovka, Ussuri. —— Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 162. —— Cherepanov, 1981, Cerambycidae of Northern Asia, **2** (1), p. 36, figs. 12–14.

*Obrium* sp.: Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 276, pl. 32, figs. 221, 221 a.

*Specimens examined.* [Soviet] 2 ♀♀, South Sikhote-Alin, Sokolchi Village, June 17, 24, 1980, emerged from pupa, S. Murzin leg. (in T. Niisato coll.). [Korea] 1 ♀, Mt. Solak-san, May 9–11, 1978; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Korea (at light), no further data (in T. Niisato coll.). [Japan] 4 ♂♂, Ikutahara, Abashiri-shichô, Hokkaido, July 29, 1981, A. Nishiyama leg. (in A. Nishiyama coll.).

*Distribution.* Soviet Far East: Ussuri; Korea (new record); Japan: Hokkaido.

*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 159–162, November 15, 1991

# Taxonomic Notes on Two Japanese Clytine Cerambycids (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae)

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**Abstract** Two Japanese species of the cerambycid tribe Clytini are revised; *Kazuoclytus fukienensis* comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Clytus* and *Rhaphuma amamiensis* is recognized as an independent species.

In the following lines, I am going to propose new taxonomic status for two Japanese species of the cerambycid tribe Clytini. *Kazuoclytus fukienensis* comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Clytus* Laicharting (1787, p. 88), based on its unique sexual dimorphism, and *Rhaphuma amamiensis* stat. nov. is recognized as an independent species related to *R. virens* Matsushita (1931, p. 402), because of the differentiation of pubescent maculation and male genital organ.

I am much indebted to Messrs. Jun Ito and Kazuyuki Kawada of Tokyo, both good friends of mine, for their offer of material and much valuable advice.

## ***Kazuoclytus fukienensis*** (Gressitt, 1951), comb. nov.

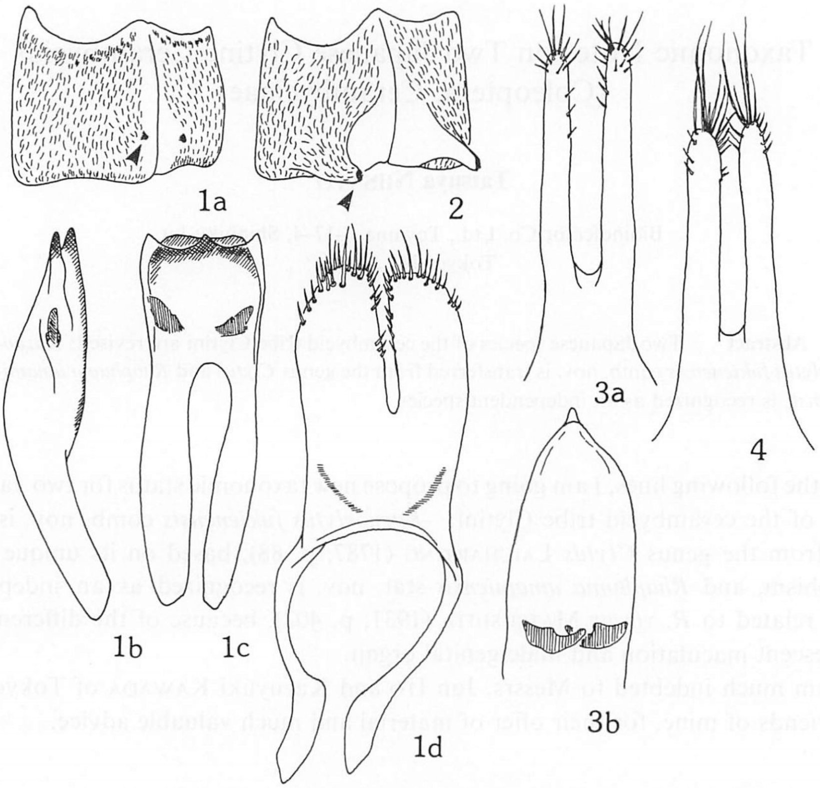
(Fig. 1)

*Clytus fukienensis* Gressitt, 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 254, pl. 10, fig. 5; type locality: Kuatun, Fukien. —— Hayashi, 1962, Ent. Rev. Japan, **14**, p. 11. —— Kojima & Hayashi, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, Osaka, **1**, p. 16, pl. 24, fig. 16. —— Hayashi, 1983, Check-List Coleopt. Japan, Tokyo, (24), p. 23. —— Hayashi, 1984, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **4**, p. 69, pl. 14, fig. 5. —— Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 323, pl. 42, figs. 308, 308 a.

*Supplementary description.* Male. Metasternum impubescent along median line, provided with a pair of pubescent minute tubercles on basal 1/4 of the middle. Genital organ small; median lobe moderately convex, with dorsal plate tridentate on apical margin, exposing ventral plate at sides; ventral plate weakly emarginate on apical margin; tegmen about 1.4 times the length of median lobe, slightly divergent apically, with large and broad parameres, which are clothed with dense setae near apices.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Yuwandake, Amami-Ohshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., SW Japan, Feb. 12, 1979, emerged from the host plant (at Nikko-shi, Tochigi Pref.), N. Morishima leg. (in K. Kawada & T. Niisato coll.).

*Distribution.* China: Fukien; Japan: Amami-Ohshima Is. and Okinawa-Hontou



Figs. 1–4. —— 1, *Kazuoclytus fukienensis* (GRESSITT), comb. nov.; a, ♂ metasternum, showing a pair of tubercles; b, median lobe in lateral view; c, ditto in dorsal veiw; d, tegmen in dorsal view. —— 2, *Kazuoclytus lautoides* (HAYASHI), ♂ metasternum, showing a pair of tubercles. —— 3, *Rhaphuma amamiensis* HAYASHI, stat. nov.; a, parameres in dorsal view; b, apical part of median lobe in dorsal view. —— 4, *Rhaphuma virens* MATSUSHITA, parameres in dorsal view.

of the Ryukyus.

*Notes*. The genus *Kazuoclytus* HAYASHI (1968, p. 23) was erected based on a Japanese species, *Clytus rautoides* HAYASHI (1950, p. 25, fig.), and is characterized mainly by such a male secondary character as the presence of a pair of tubercles on the metasternum and the tridentate apical part of the median lobe of genital organ. The male of *Clytus fukienensis* is basically similar to that of *K. rautoides* in their sexual dimorphism, though the metathoracic tubercles are rather obsolete and do not form strong spines as in *K. rautoides*. *Clytus fukienensis* should be placed in *Kazuoclytus* because of the unique characters mentioned above. This morphological resemblance was already suggested to me by Mr. Jun ITO in personal communication nearly ten years ago, and the metathoracic peculiarity was pointed out also by KUSAMA and TAKAKUWA (1984, p. 323).

## *Rhaphuma amamiensis* HAYASHI, 1983, stat. nov.

(Fig. 3)

*Rhaphuma virens* MATSUSHITA subsp. *amamiensis* HAYASHI, 1983, Bull Osaka Jonan Women's Jr. Coll., **16**, p. 38; type locality: Hatsuno, Amami Ohshima. —— KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 337, pl. 45, figs. 336, 336 a.

*Rhaphuma virens*: MITONO, [1941], Cat. Coleopt. Japon., (18), p. 124 [part: Amami Ohshima]. —— HAYASHI, 1983, Check-list Coleopt. Japan, Tokyo, (24), pl. 27 [part].

*Chlorophorus virens*: KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, Osaka, **1**, p. 16, pl. 24, fig. 16.

*Rhaphuma* (s. str.) *virens*: NAKANE, 1977, Nat. & Ins., Tokyo, **12** (4), p. 3 [part].

*Supplementary description.* Male genital organ rather long and slender. Median lobe arcuately narrowed apically, with bluntly pointed extremity. Tegmen slender, moderately constricted at the base, with parameres longer and slenderer than in *R. virens*, provided with rather short setae near apices (instead of very long setae in *R. virens*).

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♀♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Ohshima Is., SW Japan, Jul. 5, 1972, S. OKAJIMA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, Jun. 25, 1974, H. YANO leg. (in T. NIISATO coll.).

*Distribution.* Japan: Amami-Ohshima Is. of the Ryukyus.

*Notes.* The Ryukyu population of this species is very closely similar to the Taiwanese one, but the colour of pubescence is always dull greenish yellow, the elytral black maculations are conspicuous and stable in pattern, the parameres of the male genital organ are longer and slenderer, only provided with short setae near the apices, instead of long ones. Though usually regarded as a subspecies of *R. virens* MATSUSHITA, the Ryukyu population had better be treated as an independent species, because of the morphological differentiation mentioned above and the geographical gap. This species and *R. virens* no doubt belong to "the *diana* group" (GRESSITT & RONDON, 1971, p. 245), and are most probably closest to *R. phiale* GAHAN (1906, p. 273) occurring in the Indochinese Peninsula.

## 要 約

新里達也: 日本産トラカミキリ2種の分類学的覚書. —— 日本産トラカミキリ族の2種について次のような分類学的変更を行なった.

1) フクケントラカミキリ *Kazuoclytus fukienensis* (GRESSITT, 1951), comb. nov.

本種は, キンケトラカミキリ属のものとされてきたが, ♂ 後胸腹板に毛束をともなう小隆起をもち, ♂ 交尾器中央片の先端が三歯状となることから, ヤマトシロオビトラカミキリ属に所属すべきものである.

2) カギモンミドリトラカミキリ *Rhaphuma amamiensis* HAYASHI, 1983, stat. nov.

奄美大島の個体群は, 台湾に分布する *Rhaphuma virens* の亜種として記載されたが, 体の微毛がくすんだ緑黄色で, 上翅黒紋が明瞭かつ安定していること, ♂ 交尾器側片が長く細いこと, および地理的な隔絶などの理由により, *R. virens* に近縁の独立種とみなした.

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*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 162, November 15, 1991

# Distribution of *Laius miyamotoi* (Coleoptera, Melyridae) in the Ryukyu Islands

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*Laius miyamotoi* Nakane, 1955, was originally described from Takara-jima and Nakano-shima of the Tokara Islands. After that it was recorded by Nakane (1983) from Tokuno-shima and Okinawa-Hontô without detailed data. I had an opportunity to examine a specimen of this species collected in the southern Ryukyus, as will be recorded below. As is well known, the specimen was also captured on the rocky shore. This species seems common throughout the Ryukyu Islands.

*Laius asahinai* Nakane, 1955, distributed from Yaku-shima Island northwards to Honshu is very closely related to this species. It is necessary to make a detailed comparison between the two species in the future for clarifying their true systematic status.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♀, Beach of Azama, Chinen, Okinawa-Hontô, 4–VII–1984, M. Tomokuni leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kume-jima, 1–VII–1977, H. Makihara leg.; 1 ♂, Sukuji Kaigan, Ishigaki-jima, 18–V–1990, T. Niisato leg.

I am indebted to Messrs. H. Makihara, T. Niisato and M. Tomokuni for their kind support of the material.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, 19 (2): 163–166, November 15, 1991

# Discovery of a Sibling Species of *Stenhomalus fenestratus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae) from Kyushu, Japan

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**Abstract** A new cerambycid beetle of the obriine genus *Stenhomalus* is described from the southern central mountatins of Kyushu, Japan, under the name of *S. kumaso*. It has close relationship with *S. fenestratus* White widely occurring in Continental Asia and Taiwan, but is clearly discriminated from the latter by the shape of eyes, length and maculation of elytra, and structure of female abdomen.

The Afro-Asian genus *Stenhomalus* is a specialized assemblage of the obriine cerambycid beetles, mainly characeterized by the well developed eyes, apically dilated prothorax and unique conformation of male genital organ. Seven species of its members have hitherto been known from the Japanese Islands, and most of them, with the exception of *S. muneaka* and its relative, are well known as common species occurring in the main islands and/or the Ryukyus.

In June of 1990, two specimens of a peculiar *Stenhomalus* species were collected by Mr. Atsushi Nagai on the northern slope of the Kirishima Mountains in Kyushu, and were submitted to us for taxonomic study. It looked like *S. fenestratus* White (1853, p. 243, pl. 8, fig. 2), a species widespread in China, Taiwan, Indochina and India, and characterized by the brownish body with two pale spots on each elytron. As was expected, our comparative study has revealed that many fundamental features are common between the Kirishima specimens and *S. fenestratus*, though they are clearly different in the distance of eyes, shape and maculation of elytra, and structure of female abdomen. This seems to indicate that the Kyushu population attains to the species level. In the following lines, we are going to describe this interesting new species under the name of *S. kumaso*.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno for his constant guidance and for reading the manuscript of this paper, and to Mr. Atsushi Nagai for offering the invaluable material of this new species.

## ***Stenhomalus kumaso*** Niisato et Makihara, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Usumon-medaka-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1, 4–5, 7, 9–10)

Closely related to *S. fenestratus* and no doubt belonging to the same lineage. Externally distinguished from the latter by elongate body form, especially by its long elytra, widely separated eyes on venter and paler coloration of elytra.

*Female*. Body large and elongate, with stout and rather short antennae and legs. Colour dark reddish brown to dark yellowish brown, except for black eyes and somewhat paler palpi, antennal segments, legs and abdominal sternites; elytra decorated with 2 pairs of oblong, pale yellow maculations just before the middle and at apical third, of which the posterior pair are large and adjoining at suture; sutural area longitudinally and slightly infuscated in basal 2/3.

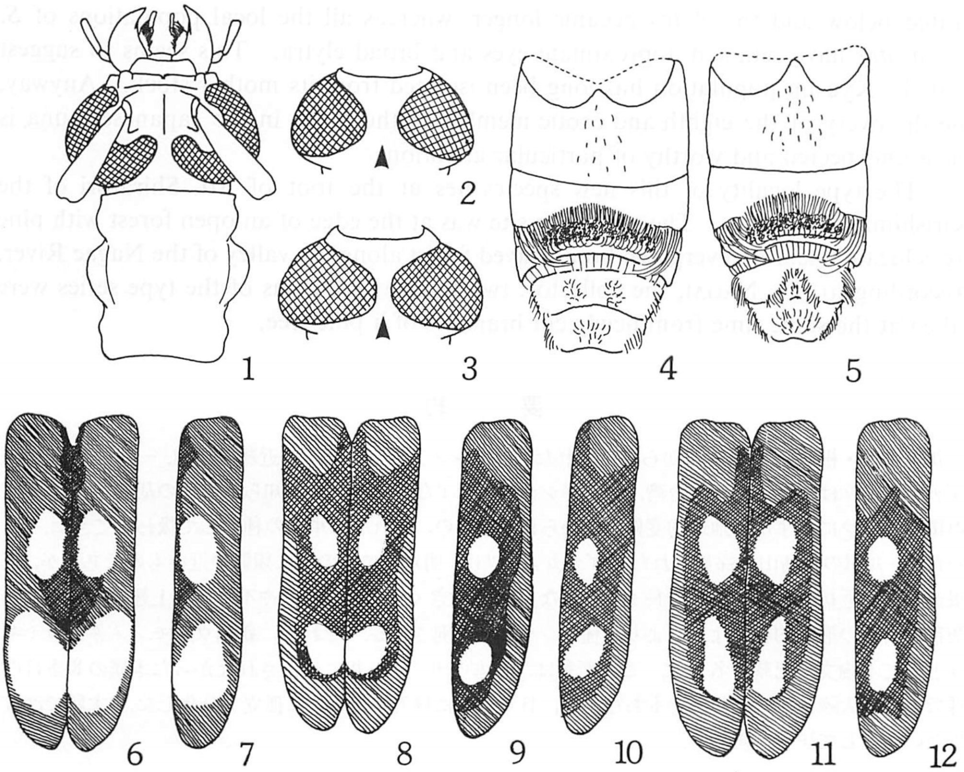
Head voluminous, well convex, evidently wider than pronotum, rugosely punctured and provided with a few long hairs in front; frons much reduced, nearly 3/10 the basal width, with fronto-clypeal suture long and wide, forming a quadrate concavity; mandibles simply arcuate, moderate in length; eyes coarsely faceted, expanded though a little less so than in *S. fenestratus*, their interspace being narrow in dorsal aspect but fairly wide in ventral aspect, 1/4 and 2/5 the width of an eye respectively. Antennae stout and rather short, 1.23–1.29 times as long as body, with a row of long, erect and stout brown hairs; scape elongate and arcuate, distinctly longer than segment 3; terminal segment moderately arcuate.

Pronotum moderate, weakly narrowed basad, narrower than the humeral width of elytra, strongly constricted before and behind the lateral swellings which are strongly prominent; disc strongly convex, provided with weak swellings, somewhat rugosely punctured near apex and base, sparsely punctured elsewhere, densely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence throughout, and also with a few long erect brown hairs. Scutellum small, clothed with pale pubescence. Elytra very long, 2.51–2.63 times as long as the humeral width, 3.52–3.38 times as long as pronotum; sides almost parallel in basal half, then weakly arcuate to apices which are rounded; disc nearly flattened above, provided with rather large punctures though hardly visible in apical 1/3, clothed with dense pale pubescence and erect hairs, and also supplementarily with long erect yellowish hairs on basal halves. Legs stout and moderately long.

Abdominal sternite IV weakly and arcuately emarginate on disc, provided with dense yellowish pubescence along the emargination; sternite VI hardly concave at middle, sparsely clothed with brownish hairs at the sides; sternite VII thinly clothed with brownish hairs in the centre.

*Male*. Unknown.

*Measurements* (in mm). Body length 7.2 (holotype ♀) and 8.5 (paratype ♀). Head: width across eyes 1.35 and 1.63, width across occiput 0.9 and 1.1; frons: length 0.16 and 0.20, basal width: 0.53 and 0.6, apical width: 0.45 and 0.5; eye width 0.6 and 0.7 in dorsal view, 0.55 and 0.7 in ventral view; antennae: total length 8.9 and



Figs. 1–12. *Stenhomalus kumaso* NIISATO et MAKIHARA, sp. nov., from the Kirishima Mts. in Kyushu, Japan (Figs. 1–2, 4, 6–7) and *S. fenestratus* WHITE (Figs. 3, 5, 8–10 from Taiwan, 11–12 from northern Thailand). —— 1, Fore body; 2–3, ventral side of head, showing interspace between eyes; 4–5, female abdominal sternites; 6–12, elytral maculations.

11.0, segment I 0.73 and 1.03, II 0.15 and 0.2, III 0.5 and 0.7, IV 0.80 and 0.88, V 0.85 and 1.13, XI 0.8 and 1.13. Pronotum: length 1.25 and 1.60, maximum width 1.15 and 1.25, apical width 0.95 and 1.15, basal width 0.9 and 1.1. Elytra: length 4.4 and 5.4, humeral width 1.75 and 2.05.

*Type series.* Holotype ♀ and 1 ♀ paratype, Obeno (about 550 m in altitude), northern slope of the Kirishima Mts., Ebino-shi, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu, Japan, June 10, 1990, A. NAGAI leg. The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, and the paratype is in the private collection of T. NIISATO.

*Notes.* The discovery of a sibling species of *S. fenestratus* from Kyushu is very interesting in several respects. It is almost doubtless that the ancestor of *S. fenestratus* originated somewhere in Continental Asia and on the way of enlarging its range, reached Kyushu across the East China Sea. This small population became specialized later in some external features; for instance, the eyes became widely separated below and the elytra became longer, whereas all the local populations of *S. fenestratus* have retained approximate eyes and broad elytra. This seems to suggest that the Kyushu population has long been isolated from its mother stock. Anyway, the discovery of the eighth and exotic member of the genus in the Japanese fauna is most unexpected and worthy of particular attention.

The type locality of this new species lies at the foot of Mt. Shiratori of the Kirishima Mountains. The collecting site was at the edge of an open forest with pine trees located near an evergreen broadleaved forest along the valley of the Nagae River. According to Mr. NAGAI, the collector, two female specimens of the type series were taken at the same time from newly cut branches of a pine tree.

## 要約

新里達也・槇原　寛：九州から発見されたヨツボシメダカカミキリに近縁の新種. —— ヨツボシメダカカミキリは，中国および台湾，インドシナ，インドなどから分布の知られる属の基準種で，上翅の斑紋パタンにわずかな地理的変異が認められるものの，これまで単一の種として扱われてきた．このたび，九州の霧島山で採集されたメダカカミキリは，明らかにこの種に類縁の近いものであるが，複眼が下面で近接しないことや，長くて平行な上翅，大きく発達するがやや不鮮明な上翅黄白色紋，♀腹部の構造の形態的相違などにより，種のレベルで区別される．それで，新種ウスモンメダカカミキリとして本論文で記載命名した．この新種は，日本のカミキリ相に予期されなかった本属の8番目の種であり，大陸に直系の起源をもちながら，日本列島に侵入したのちに孤立・分化した，本属では数少ない例として注目に値する．

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 167–178, November 15, 1991

# Female Reproductive Organs of Cerambycid Beetles from Japan and the Neighbouring Areas

## II. Methiini through Callidiopini

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**Abstract** Sixteen species of cerambycine longicorn beetles are examined for their female reproductive organs. They represent 15 genera of 5 tribes (Methiini through Callidiopini). Though diverse, they are fundamentally similar to one another, with the exception of *Comusia testacea*.

In the second part of this series of papers, five tribes of the subfamily Cerambycinae will be taken up. Three genera each of the tribes Methiini, Hesperophanini and Cerambycini, 2 subgenera of *Allotraeus* of the Phoracanthini, and 5 genera of the Callidiopini are examined for their female reproductive organs. They will be described and illustrated.

The arrangement of the tribes and genera mainly follows that adopted by KUSAMA and TAKAKUWA (1984), though there are certain genera whose true affinity can be disputed. For instance, *Comusia*, currently placed in the Methiini, is considerably different from other genera of the tribe. Such cases will be critically examined in the "Discussion" to be given at the end of the Cerambycinae section.

## Results

### Subfamily Cerambycinae

### Tribe Methiini

### *Comusia testacea* (GRESSITT, 1937)

(Figs. 37–39)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Chichijima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Tokyo Met., 15–VI–1989 (emerged 22–VII–1990), T. ITOH leg.; Hahajima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Tokyo Met., 7–VII–1986 (emerged VII–1987), H. MAKIHARA leg.

Paraproct very short and without baculum; valvifer indistinct; coxite clearly distinguished from paraproct, not constricted and without baculum; coxite lobes rather long, narrowed towards the apices, hardly sclerotized, with many tactile hairs, and clearly depressed at the inner lateral sides; stylus very narrow, hardly broadened towards the apex, weakly sclerotized except for the base, abaxially articulated to the lateral face of coxite lobe, though ventrally fused with the latter; dorsal baculum absent; proctiger absent so as to make the anus directly open at the dorsal base of paraproct; vaginal plates very narrow; bursa copulatrix extremely long, only the apical part being ovoid, the other part very narrow and forming a long bursal duct; spermatheca weakly sclerotized, weakly constricted at base; spermathecal duct rather broad and simple, entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

*Notes.* Though currently placed in the tribe Methiini by Japanese specialists, the female genitalia of *Comusia testacea* are strikingly different from those of *Xystrocera globosa* and *Leptoxenus ibidiiformis.* The genus *Comusia* was already transferred by MARTINS (1977, pp. 112, 114) from the Methiini to the Obriini, and the result of the present study strongly supports his view. This problem will be taken up again after the female genitalia of other obriines are dealt with.

### *Xystrocera globosa* (OLIVIER, 1795)

(Figs. 40–41)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Ohboshiyama, Mine-machi, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki Pref., 5–VII–1983, S. SAITO leg.

Paraproct rather long, its baculi thick and slightly curved; valvifer distinct with short baculi; coxite baculi curved at the middle and with sclerotized parts inwardly; coxite lobes rather long, sclerotized at each inner side and with tactile hairs; stylus sclerotized except for the apical part; dorsal baculi rather long, thin and sinuate; proctiger baculi thick and almost straight; vaginal plates very narrow; bursa copulatrix large, globular in apical half, well constricted at middle, and again gradually broadened towards the base; spermatheca not sclerotized, with the apical part divided into two lobes, one of which is rather long and the other short and pointed at the apex; spermathecal gland absent; spermathecal duct thin and simple, entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

*Notes.* The female genitalia of *Xystrocera* are peculiar in the conformation of the spermatheca, which is not sclerotized and divided at the apical part. They are, however, otherwise ordinary.

### *Leptoxenus ibidiiformis* BATES, 1877

(Figs. 42–43)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Fukuchi, Fukuoka Pref., 24–V–1944, Y. YAMAWAKI leg.

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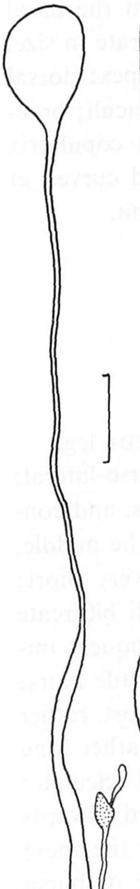
Figs. 37–45. Ovipositor (left half: ventral view; right half: dorsal view) and internal reproductive organ (ventral view). —— 37–39, *Comusia testacea* — ventral view of ovipositor is shown in Fig. 1, dorsal view is shown in Fig. 2; 40–41, *Xystrocera globosa*; 42–43, *Leptoxenus ibidiiformis*; 44–45, *Stromatium longicorne*. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)



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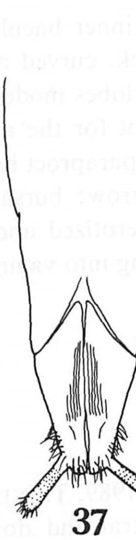

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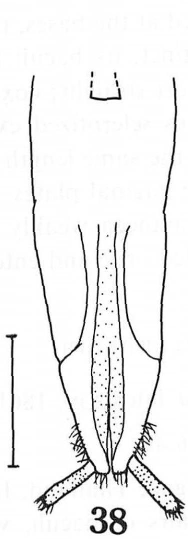

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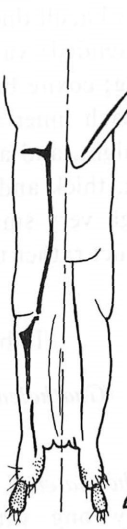

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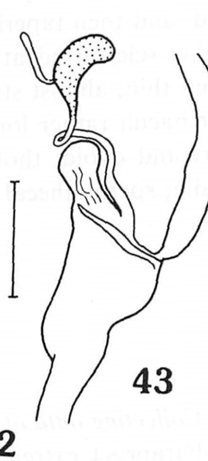

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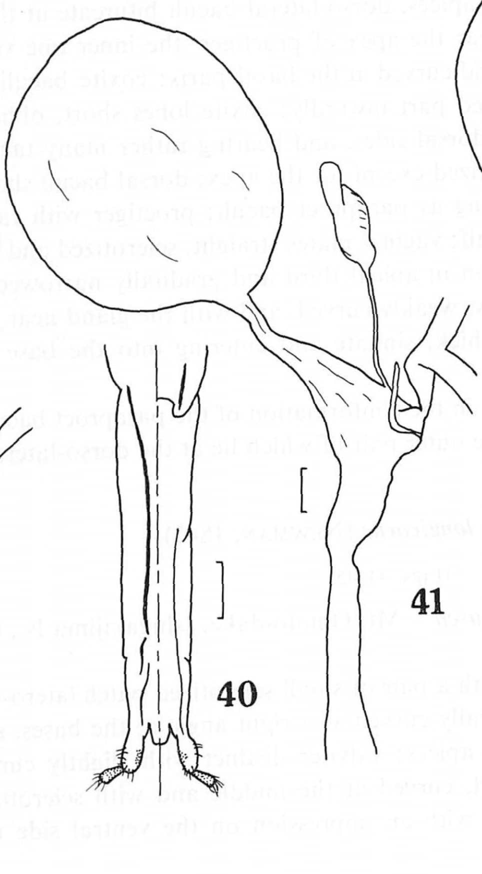

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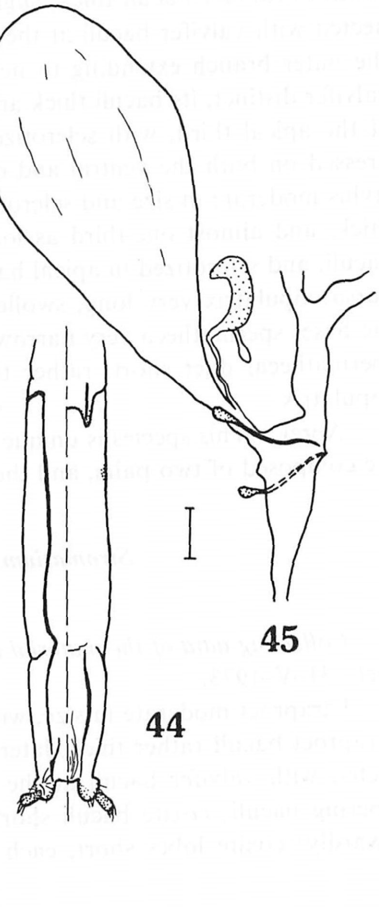

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Paraproct short, its baculi thick, divided at the bases, the inner baculi short, the outer ones laterally extended; valvifer distinct, its baculi thick, curved at the basal third, and then tapering; coxite baculi almost straight; coxite lobes moderate in size, weakly sclerotized at each inner side; stylus sclerotized except for the apex; dorsal baculi thin, almost straight, and almost of the same length as paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi rather long, thick and straight; vaginal plates narrow; bursa copulatrix short and ovoid, though very small; spermatheca weakly sclerotized and curved at middle; spermathecal duct rather thick, coiled once and entering into vagina.

## Tribe Hesperophanini

### *Gnatholea eburifera* THOMSON, 1861

(Figs. 46–48)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Ngao, Thailand, III–1989, T. IKEDA leg.

Paraproct extremely long, with two pairs of baculi, ventral and dorso-lateral; ventral ordinary baculi thick, slightly sinuate, rather thickened at the bases, and connected with valvifer baculi at the apices, dorso-lateral baculi bifurcate at the middle, the outer branch extending to near the apex of proctiger, the inner one very short; valvifer distinct, its baculi thick and curved at the basal parts; coxite baculi bifurcate at the apical third, with sclerotized part inwardly; coxite lobes short, obliquely impressed on both the ventral and dorsal sides, and bearing rather many tactile hairs; stylus moderate in size and sclerotized except for the apex; dorsal baculi short, rather thick, and almost one-third as long as paraproct baculi; proctiger with rather long baculi, and sclerotized in apical half; vaginal plates straight, sclerotized and aciculate; bursa copulatrix very long, swollen in apical third and gradually narrowed towards the base; spermatheca very narrow, weakly curved, and with the gland near the apex; spermathecal duct short, rather thick, sinuate and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

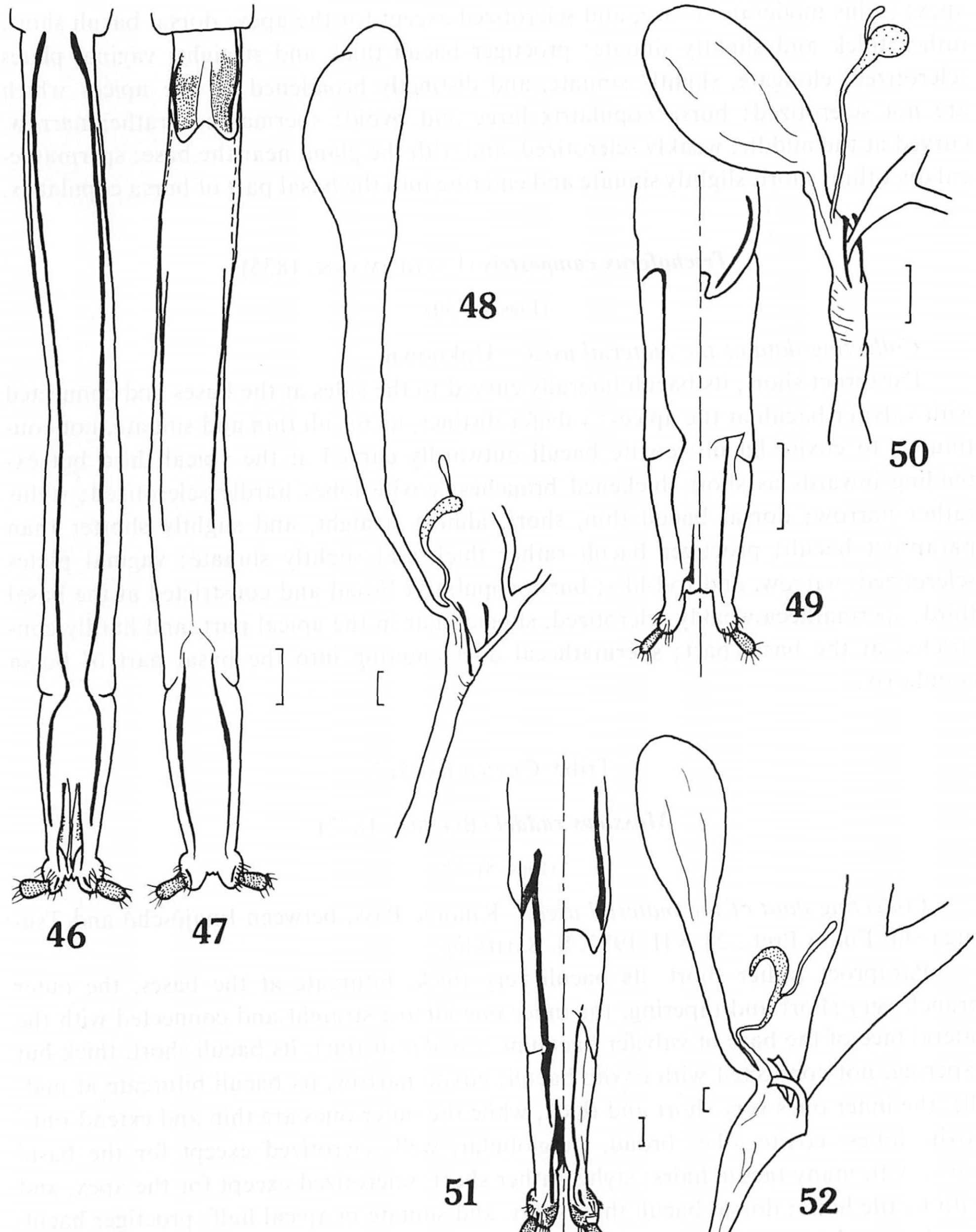
*Notes.* This species is unique in the conformation of the paraproct baculi, which are composed of two pairs, and the outer pair of which lie at the dorso-lateral sides.

### *Stromatium longicorne* (NEWMAN, 1842)

(Figs. 44–45)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigakijima Is., Okinawa Pref., 31–V–1973.

Paraproct moderate in size, with a pair of small sclerotized patch latero-dorsally; paraproct baculi rather thick, laterally curved at a right angle at the bases, and connected with valvifer baculi at the apices; valvifer distinct with slightly curved and tapering baculi; coxite baculi short, curved at the middle and with sclerotized part inwardly; coxite lobes short, each with an impression on the ventral side near the



Figs. 46–52. Ovipositor (left half: ventral view; right half: dorsal view) and internal reproductive organ (ventral view). —— 46–48, *Gnatholea eburifera* — ventral view of ovipositor is shown in Fig. 10, dorsal view in Fig. 11; 49–50, *Trichoferus campestris*; 51–52, *Massicus raddei*. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)

apex; stylus moderate in size, and sclerotized except for the apex; dorsal baculi short, rather thick and slightly sinuate; proctiger baculi thick and straight; vaginal plates sclerotized, elongate, slightly sinuate, and distinctly broadened at the apices which are not sclerotized; bursa copulatrix large and ovoid; spermatheca rather narrow, curved at the middle, weakly sclerotized, and with the gland near the base; spermathecal duct thin, short, slightly sinuate and entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

### ***Trichoferus campestris*** (FALDERMANN, 1835)

(Figs. 49–50)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Unknown.

Paraproct short, its baculi laterally curved to the sides at the bases and connected with valvifer baculi at the apices; valvifer distinct, its baculi thin and sinuate, not continuous to coxite baculi; coxite baculi outwardly curved at the apical third but extending inwards as short thickened branches; coxite lobes hardly sclerotized; stylus rather narrow; dorsal baculi thin, short, almost straight, and slightly shorter than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi rather thick and slightly sinuate; vaginal plates sclerotized, narrow, and rod-like; bursa copulatrix broad and constricted at the basal third; spermatheca weakly sclerotized, subglobular in the apical part, and hardly constricted at the basal part; spermathecal duct entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

## Tribe Cerambycini

### ***Massicus raddei*** (BLESSIG, 1872)

(Figs. 51–52)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Kinome Pass, between Imajô-chô and Tsuruga-shi, Fukui Pref., 28–VII–1982, S. SAITO leg.

Paraproct rather short, its baculi very thick, bifurcate at the bases, the outer branch very short and tapering, the inner one almost straight and connected with the lateral face of the base of valvifer baculum; valvifer distinct, its baculi short, thick but tapering, not connected with coxite baculi; coxite narrow, its baculi bifurcate at middle, the inner ones very short and thick, while the outer ones are thin and extend onto coxite lobes; coxite lobes broad, subglobular, well sclerotized except for the basal parts, with many tactile hairs; stylus rather short, sclerotized except for the apex, and with tactile hairs; dorsal baculi thin, short, and sinuate in apical half; proctiger baculi very long, thick, and almost straight; vaginal plates narrow, oblong and arcuate; bursa copulatrix oval in apical half, narrow in basal half; spermatheca narrow and curved, with narrowly protruding basal part to which attaches the spermathecal gland, its duct being sinuate and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

### ***Aeolesthes* (*Pseudaeolesthes*) *chrysothrix chrysothrix* (Bates, 1873)**

(Figs. 53–54)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Kohbohyama, Kanagawa Pref., 24–V–1981, T. Maenami leg.

Paraproct moderate in size, its baculi rather thick, bifurcate at the bases, the outer ones rather short but curved, the inner ones almost straight; valvifer distinct and broad, its baculi rather long, curved at the basal fourth, and not connected with coxite baculi, which are very short and thin; coxite lobes hardly constricted at the bases, weakly sclerotized at each inner side, and with many tactile hairs; stylus rather long, with tactile hairs at the apex; dorsal baculi thin, slightly sinuate, and shorter than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi thin; vaginal plates extremely narrow though stiff; bursa copulatrix oval in apical half and narrowed at middle; spermatheca narrow, comma-shaped, not constricted at the base, and smoothly narrowed to the duct, which enters into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

### ***Dymasius hirayamai* Matsushita, 1941**

(Figs. 55–56)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Jih-yueh-tan, Nantou Hsien, Taiwan, 14–V–1978, K. Sasaki leg.

Paraproct moderate in size, its baculi bifurcate at the bases, the outer branch being very short; valvifer distinct, with tapering baculi; coxite baculi very short and weakly sclerotized; coxite lobes narrow, hardly sclerotized, clearly distinguished from coxite, and with tactile hairs; stylus very narrow at base, sclerotized except for the apex, abaxially articulated to coxite lobe, and with tactile hairs; dorsal baculi thin, slightly sinuate, and shorter than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi rather thick and almost straight; vaginal plates very narrow, rather long, sclerotized, and slightly sinuate; bursa copulatrix oval, though narrowed at the basal third; spermatheca narrow and curved, weakly swollen in basal half, its duct coiled twice and entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

## Tribe Phoracanthini

### ***Allotraeus* (*Allotraeus*) *sphaerioninus* Bates, 1877**

(Figs. 57–58)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Kobushidake, Nagano Pref., 4–VIII–1976, K. Sasaki leg.

Paraproct rather short, with thick baculi which form small sclerotized outer expansions extending to the lateral sides near the bases of paraproct; valvifer distinct, its baculi thick, curved, tapering, and not connected with coxite ones; coxite baculi rather long and sinuate; coxite lobes hardly sclerotized, and with tactile hairs; stylus rather short; dorsal baculi straight, and almost as long as paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi rather thick; vaginal plates very long and narrow, sclerotized and needle-like; bursa copulatrix rather broad, narrowed towards the base; spermatheca weakly sclerotized, curved at middle, more or less broadened in basal half, with straight duct which enters into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

### ***Allotraeus* (*Nysina*) *insularis amamiensis*** Hayashi, 1961

(Figs. 59–60)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mt. Yonaha-dake, Okinawa Is., Okinawa Pref., 18–IV–1979, H. Makihara leg.

Paraproct moderate in size, its baculi thick, slightly sinuate, outwardly with small sclerotized parts near the bases; valvifer distinct, its baculi curved at the basal third and tapering; coxite baculi curved at middle, the area inside each baculum being sclerotized; coxite lobes rather broad, hardly sclerotized, with oblique impressions near the bases of the ventral surface and at the middle of dorsum; stylus moderate in size, and sclerotized except for the apex; dorsal baculi thin, almost straight, and shorter than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi thin and almost straight; vaginal plates long and very narrow, sclerotized, and distinctly curved at the bases; bursa copulatrix rather broad tubular and not constricted; spermatheca c-shaped, constricted at the base, and with the gland at the lateral face near the base; spermathecal duct rather short, slightly sinuate, and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

## Tribe Callidiopini

### ***Curtomerus flavus*** (Fabricius, 1775)

(Figs. 61–62)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Hahajima Is., Ogasawara Isls., Tokyo Met., 26–VI–1976, Y. Kurosawa leg.

Paraproct rather long, its baculi thin, slightly sinuate and connected with valvifer baculi at the apices; valvifer distinct with thin and almost straight baculi; coxite baculi thin and sinuate; coxite lobes moderate in size and hardly sclerotized; stylus sclerotized except for the apex; dorsal baculi short, thin, almost straight and a half as long as paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi very short and thin; vaginal plates narrow and weakly sclerotized; bursa copulatrix very long, and constricted at basal fourth; spermatheca narrow, rather long, slightly sclerotized and with the gland near the base; spermathecal duct coiled once and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

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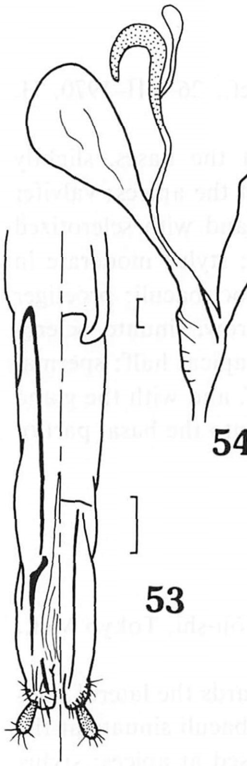
Figs. 53–62. Ovipositor (left half: ventral view; right half: dorsal view) and internal reproductive organ (ventral view). —— 53–54, *Aeolesthes* (*Pseudaeolesthes*) *chrysothrix chrysothrix*; 55–56, *Dymasius hirayamai*; 57–58, *Allotraeus* (*Allotraeus*) *sphaerioninus*; 59–60, *Allotraeus* (*Nysina*) *insularis amamiensis*; 61–62, *Curtomerus flavus*. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)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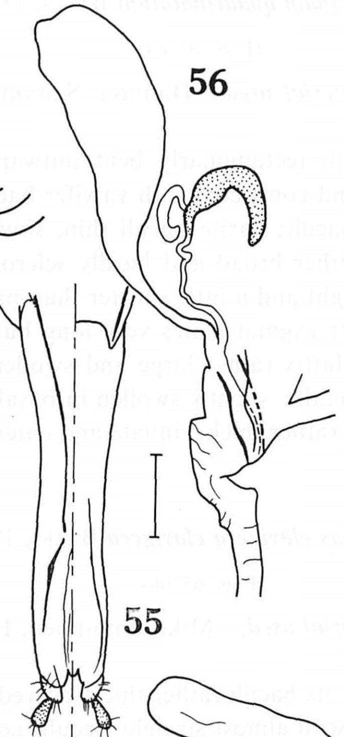
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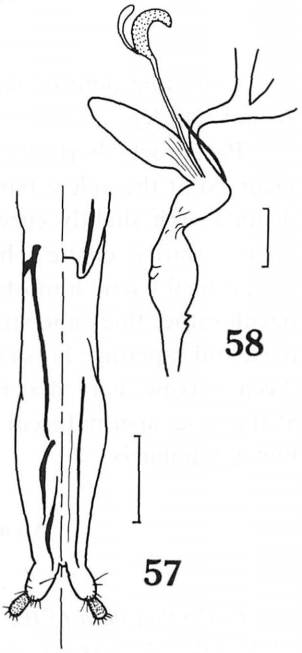
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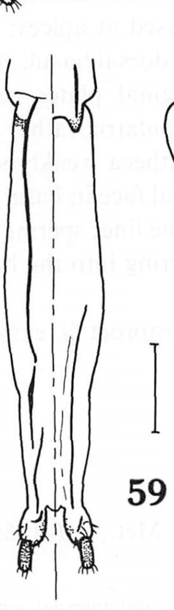
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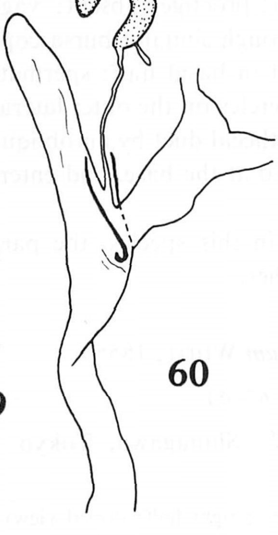
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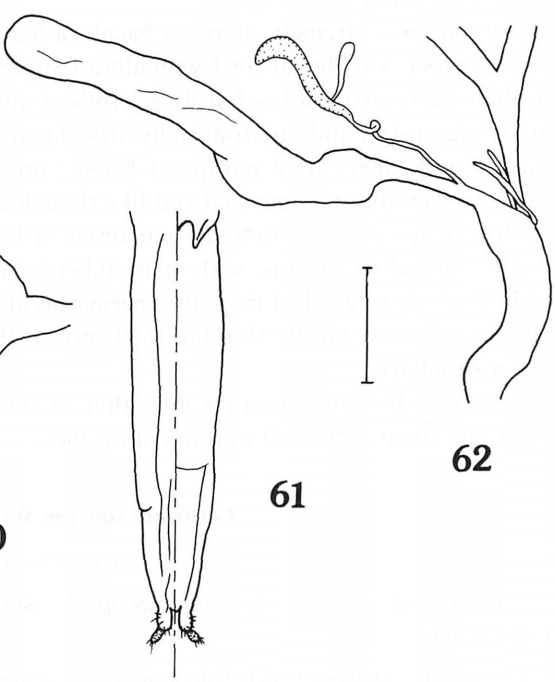
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## *Stenygrinum quadrinotatum* BATES, 1873

(Figs. 63–64)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Hannou, Saitama Pref., 26–VII–1970, H. KOBAYASHI leg.

Paraproct short, its baculi rectangularly bent outwards at the bases, slightly incurved at the apical parts, and connected with valvifer baculi at the apices; valvifer distinct with slightly curved baculi; coxite baculi thin, sinuate, and with sclerotized areas inwards; coxite lobes rather broad and hardly sclerotized; stylus moderate in size; dorsal baculi almost straight and a little shorter than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi rather thick and straight; vaginal plates very long but narrow, sinuate, sclerotized and tapering; bursa copulatrix rather large and swollen in apical half; spermatheca narrow, curved at the middle, slightly swollen in basal half, and with the gland at the base; spermathecal duct rather thick, sinuate and entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

## *Stenodryas clavigera clavigera* BATES, 1873

(Figs. 65–66)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Mikoromo-reien, Hachiôji-shi, Tokyo Met., 19–V–1982, A. TAKASU leg.

Paraproct extremely short, its baculi rather thick, curved towards the lateral sides of paraproct; valvifer distinct with almost straight baculi; coxite baculi sinuate at the median part; coxite lobes hardly sclerotized and dorsally impressed at apices; stylus moderate in size, and latero-apically articulated with coxite lobe; dorsal baculi slightly sinuate and longer than paraproct baculi; proctiger absent; vaginal plates narrow, strongly sclerotized, somewhat rod-like though sinuate; bursa copulatrix rather short, swollen in apical half, gradually narrowed in basal half; spermatheca weakly sclerotized in apical two-thirds, with many tubercles on the outer lateral face in basal third, and clearly distinguished from the spermathecal duct by an oblique line; spermathecal duct coiled once, mostly thin but thickened at the base, and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

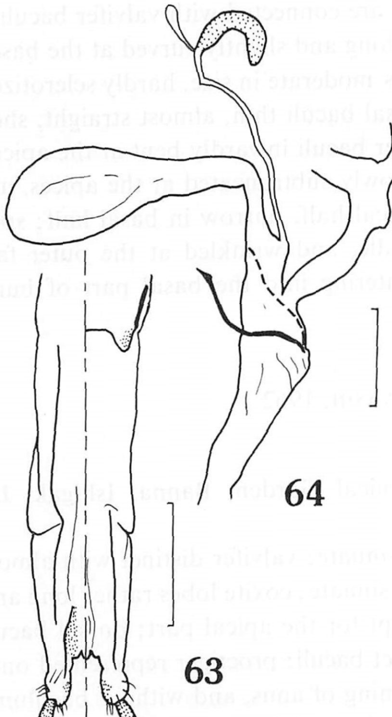
*Notes.* It seems worth noting that in this species, the paraproct is extremely short and the proctiger disappears altogether.

## *Ceresium sinicum* WHITE, 1855

(Figs. 67–68)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Shinagawa, Tokyo Met., VI–1980, A. TAKASU leg.

Figs. 63–70. Ovipositor (left half: ventral view; right half: dorsal view) and internal reproductive organ (ventral view). —— 63–64, *Stenygrinum quadrinotatum*; 65–66, *Stenodryas clavigera clavigera*; 67–68, *Ceresium sinicum*; 69–70, *Parasalpinia kojimai*. (Scale: 0.5 mm.)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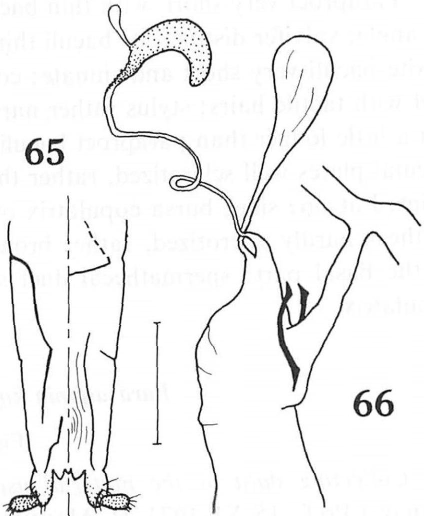
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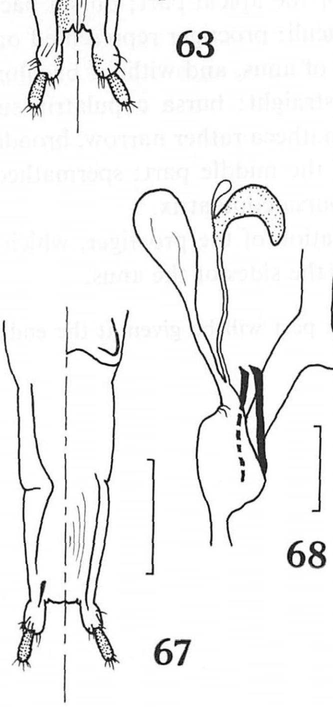
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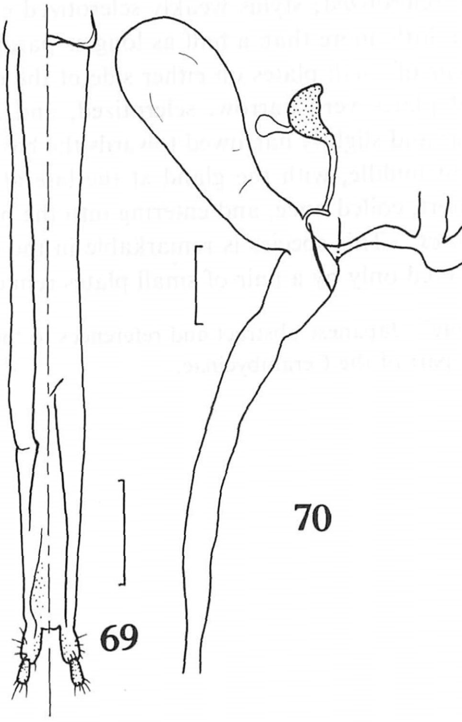
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Paraproct very short, with thin baculi which are connected with valvifer baculi at an angle; valvifer distinct, its baculi thin, rather long and slightly curved at the bases; coxite baculi very short and sinuate; coxite lobes moderate in size, hardly sclerotized, and with tactile hairs; stylus rather narrow; dorsal baculi thin, almost straight, short but a little longer than paraproct baculi; proctiger baculi inwardly bent at the apices; vaginal plates well sclerotized, rather thick, narrowly subtruncated at the apices, and pointed at one side; bursa copulatrix oval in apical half, narrow in basal half; spermatheca hardly sclerotized, rather broad at middle, and wrinkled at the outer face of the basal part; spermathecal duct simple, entering into the basal part of bursa copulatrix.

### ***Parasalpinia kojimai*** HAYASHI, 1962

(Figs. 69–70)

*Collecting data of the material used.* Botanical Garden, Banna, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., 15–VI–1974, H. MAKIHARA leg.

Paraproct long, its baculi thick and slightly sinuate; valvifer distinct with almost straight baculi; coxite baculi rather long, thin and sinuate; coxite lobes rather long and weakly sclerotized; stylus weakly sclerotized except for the apical part; dorsal baculi short, a little more than a half as long as paraproct baculi; proctiger represented only by a pair of small plates on either side of the opening of anus, and without baculum; vaginal plates very narrow, sclerotized, and almost straight; bursa copulatrix subglobular and slightly narrowed towards the base; spermatheca rather narrow, broadest at about middle, with the gland at the lateral face of the middle part; spermathecal duct short, coiled once, and entering into the base of bursa copulatrix.

*Notes.* This species is remarkable in the degeneration of the proctiger, which is represented only by a pair of small plates remaining at the sides of the anus.

[**Note**] Japanese abstract and references to the present part will be given at the end of the last part of the Cerambycinae.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 179–183, November 15, 1991

# A New Species of the Genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) (Coleoptera, Geotrupidae) from China

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**Abstract** A new species of the geotrupid genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) from Sichuan, China, is described under the name of *E.* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. A diagnostic key to the allied species and figures are also presented.

The genus *Enoplotrupes* LUCAS, 1869, is one of the most peculiar geotrupid beetles, having a large body with distinct horns or tubercles on the head and pronotum. It comprises about 10 species, is divided into two subgenera, *Enoplotrupes* s. str. and *Gynaecoplotrupes*, and is distributed in Southwest China and its neighbouring areas.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kunio KUME, Tokyo, I have had an opportunity of examining enoplotrupid specimens collected from Sichuan, where the genus is very plentiful. I have concluded that it is new to science and will hereby describe it as a new species.

Dr. Ottó MERKL, Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, and Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, kindly permitted me to lend the materials related to the unknown species, and also contributed to papers concerning the genus. Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, Tokyo, lightheartedly took the trouble of taking the photographs inserted in this paper. I express my sincere thanks to the above persons.

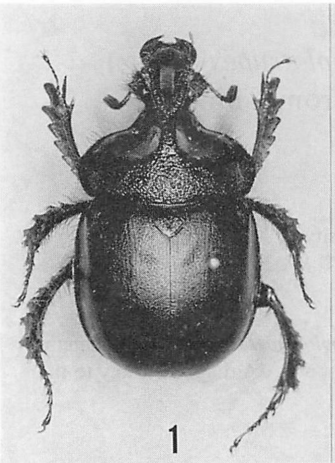
The holotype and the allotype (female) are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

## *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2, 10–11)

Piceous, with dorsal surface bearing feeble bluish tinge, antennae, mouth parts and tarsi more or less lighter in colour, hairs on surfaces dark brownish; fore body above (including scutellum) gently shining, elytra weakly, sericeously shining, ventral surface feebly shining and clothed with rather long hairs. Ovoid and strongly convex above, weakly constricted between prothorax and elytra.

Head longitudinally subelliptic, raised in middle, coarsely granulate; clypeus parabolically produced forwards and gently bent downwards, with basal portions of outer margin distinctly angulate; clypeo-genal borders ridged; genae depressed, with each outer margin remarkably pointed laterad at the middle, gently emarginate an-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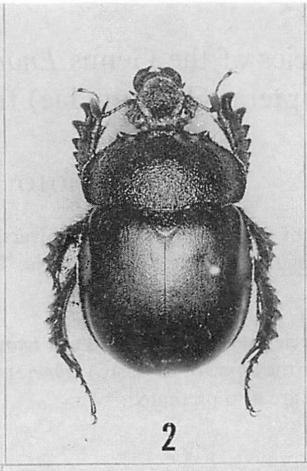
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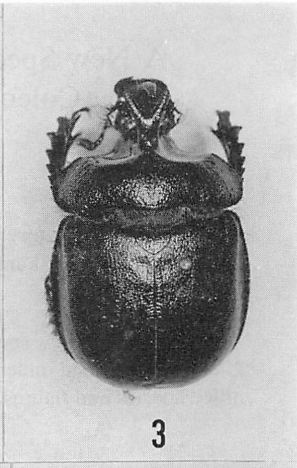
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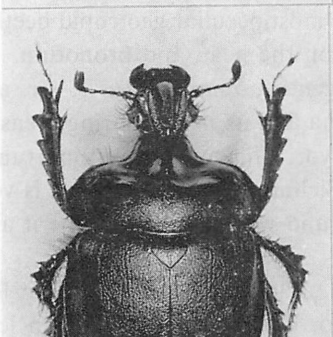
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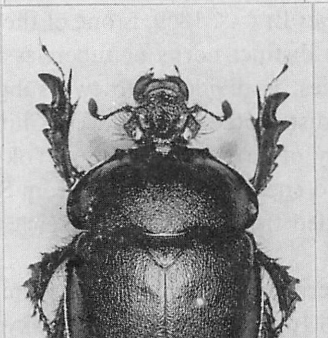
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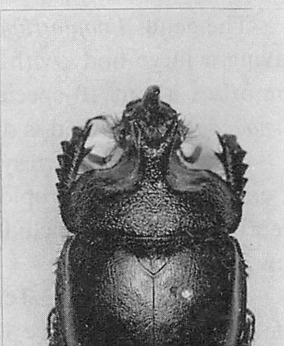
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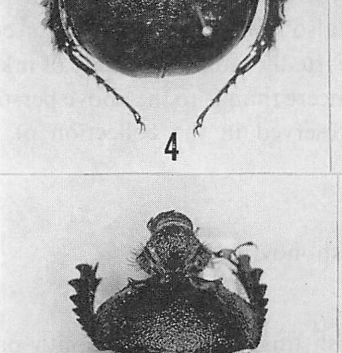
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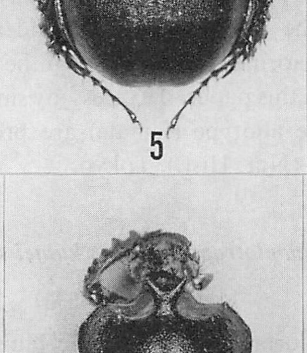
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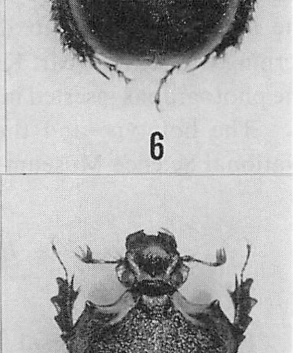
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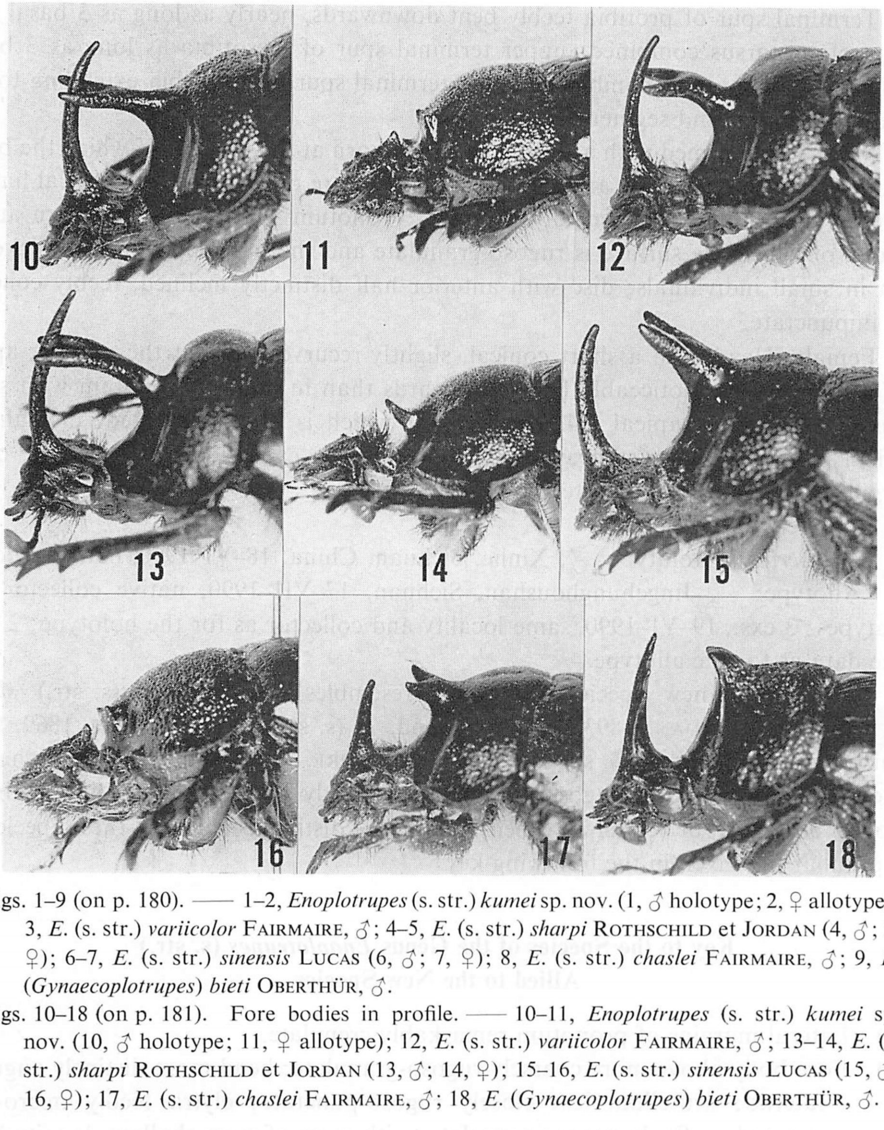

Figs. 1–9 (on p. 180). —— 1–2, *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. (1, ♂ holotype; 2, ♀ allotype); 3, *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* Fairmaire, ♂; 4–5, *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* Rothschild et Jordan (4, ♂; 5, ♀); 6–7, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* Lucas (6, ♂; 7, ♀); 8, *E.* (s. str.) *chaslei* Fairmaire, ♂; 9, *E.* (*Gynaecoplotrupes*) *bieti* Oberthür, ♂.

Figs. 10–18 (on p. 181). Fore bodies in profile. —— 10–11, *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov. (10, ♂ holotype; 11, ♀ allotype); 12, *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* Fairmaire, ♂; 13–14, *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* Rothschild et Jordan (13, ♂; 14, ♀); 15–16, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* Lucas (15, ♂; 16, ♀); 17, *E.* (s. str.) *chaslei* Fairmaire, ♂; 18, *E.* (*Gynaecoplotrupes*) *bieti* Oberthür, ♂.

teriorly, feebly produced posteriorly before eye; eyes oblique and not so large.

Pronotum transverse and broader than bases of elytra, fairly strongly convex posteriorly, distinctly rugoso-granulate; base grooved in medial 2/7; sides fairly strongly produced laterad, with lateral margin (except for apical portion) remarkably crenulate; median line behind pronotal horn scarcely recognized. Scutellum subcordate, rugoso-punctate.

Elytra broad, micro-shagreened, with rows of very shallow longitudinal punctures, which are irregularly arranged.

Terminal spur of protibia feebly bent downwards, nearly as long as 3 basal segments of protarsus combined; upper terminal spur of mesotibia as long as 3 basal segments of mesotarsus combined; upper terminal spur of metatibia extending to the middle portion of 2nd segment of metatarsus.

Male: Head armed with a slender recurved horn at the middle, of which the basal portion is rugoso-granulate and the remainder is more or less punctate; apical half of clypeus rather noticeably bent downwards. Pronotum with a bifurcate horn at the middle, of which the surface is rugoso-granulate and the basal portion not thickened even in small individuals; disc with anterior half distinctly inclined, feebly concave and impunctate.

Female: Head with a short conical, slightly recurved horn at the middle; apical half of clypeus less noticeably bent downwards than in male. Pronotum with short transverse carina at apical 1/4, each end of which is bluntly pointed; disc almost vertical in front, slightly concave and impunctate on each side of the carina; outer margin with a pair of distinct teeth at apical 1/5.

Body length: 27–31 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Xinhe, Sichuan, China, 18–VI–1990, native collector leg. Allotype: ♀, Jingchunghoushan, Sichuan, 17–VII–1990, native collector leg. Paratypes: 3 exs., 19–VI–1990, same locality and collector as for the holotype; 2 exs., same data as for the allotype.

*Notes.* This new species somewhat resembles *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) *sharpi* ROTHSCHILD et JORDAN, 1893, from Thailand, *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS, 1869, from "Thibet oriental," and *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* FAIRMAIRE, 1886, from "Thibet" in having a slender pronotal horn, rugoso-granulate fore body and the elytra not distinctly grooved but more or less shagreened, but can be distinguished from these species by the peculiarities given in the following key.

## Key to the Species of the Genus *Enoplotrupes* (s. str.) Allied to the New Species

1 (6) Lateral margins of pronotum remarkably crenulate.

2 (5) Fore body above more coarsely rugoso-granulate; head more distincly angulate laterad; scutellum less closely rugoso-punctate; elytra feebly micro-shagreened or finely rugoso-granulate, with rows of very shallow, longitudinal, irregularly arranged punctures.

3 (4) Pronotum less strongly produced laterad; male pronotal horn more slender and pointed forwards; 27–31 mm; Sichuan ............................................................................ *E.* (s. str.) *kumei* sp. nov.

4 (3) Pronotum more strongly produced laterad and slightly angulate; male pronotal horn thicker and pointed obliquely upwards; 22–30 mm; Tibet, Sichuan.... ............................................................ *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* LUCAS.

5 (2) Fore body above less coarsely rugoso-granulate; head less distinctly angulate

laterad; pronotal horn gently bent in middle, distinctly angled against disc of pronotum in lateral view; scutellum more closely rugoso-punctate; elytra rugoso-granulate though more finely so than on pronotum, with pairs of very fine striae; 25–28 mm; Sichuan, Yunnan, N. Vietnam ................................................................ *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* Fairmaire.

6 (1) Lateral margins of pronotum not crenulate; 23–32 mm; Thailand ........................................... *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* Rothschild et Jordan.

## 要　約

益本仁雄:　四川省産ツノセンチコガネの新種. —— ツノセンチコガネ属 (*Enoplotrupes* Lucas) には, これまで2亜属 (Subgenus *Enoplotrupes* Lucas および Subgenus *Gynaecoplotrupes* Oberthür) 約10種がヒマラヤ東部, ビルマ, 北タイ, 北ベトナム, 中国南西部などから知られている. 今般, 中国四川省で採集された *Enoplotrupes* 亜属の 1 種を新種と認め, *E.* (s. str.) *kumei* Masumoto と命名した. 近縁の北タイの *E.* (s. str.) *sharpi* Rothschild et Jordan とは, 本種の前胸背板側縁が鋸歯状になっていること, 北ベトナムと中国南西部に分布する *E.* (s. str.) *variicolor* Fairmaire とは, 頭胸背および小盾板の表面刻印や, 上翅の浅い点刻列の状態が異なっていることで容易に区別がつく. また, チベットや四川に分布する *E.* (s. str.) *sinensis* Lucas に外観が一見似ているが, 頭胸背の角状突起の位置や形状が異なり, とくに本種の前胸背板の二叉状突起は, 小型個体であっても明らかに細い.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 184, November 15, 1991

# 北西タイのオサムシを探ねて

益本仁雄

## Kimio Masumoto: Looking for *Carabus* in Northwest Thailand

北西タイではこれまでにスジバネトゲオサムシ *Siamocarabus masumotoi* Imura, 1989 の基亜種 (Chiang Mai 県 Chai Prakan 郡 Doi Ang Khang 産) と同種の亜種 subsp. *koyamai* Imura, 1990 (同県 Fang 郡 Doi Pha Hom Pok 産) が知られている．

筆者は *S. masumotoi* 発見後も，同種の南限の確認や他種探索のため，液体トラップを使い調査を続けている．今日まで実施した地点は次のとおりである (特記のない場合は Chiang Mai 県または他県との県境，m はおよその高度)．

- Doi Mae Salong (Chiang Rai 県), 1,300, 1,500 m.
- Ban Mai (Mae Hong Son 県), 1,200 m.
- Pai－Pang Mapha 間の峠 (Mae Hong Son 県), 1,400 m.
- Doi Chiang Dao, 1,100, 1,450, 1,750 m.
- Pharo－Chiang Dao 間の峠, 1,000 m.
- Phrao－Wiang Papao 間の峠, 1,350 m.
- Doi Mon Ang Ket, 1,700 m.
- Doi Saket－Wiang Papao 間の峠, 1,200 m.
- Doi Saket－Wiang Papao－Muang Pan 間の峠, 1,450 m.
- Doi Suthep/Phui, 1,350, 1,600 m.
- Doi Inthanon, 1,350, 1,700, 2,000, 2,450, 2,500 m.

各地で複数回トラップによる採集を試みたが，今日までオサムシを得ていない．筆者が確認した *S. masumotoi* の南限は，基亜種を採集した Doi Ang Khang である．この地は，subsp. *koyamai* が分布する Doi Pha Hom Pok の南西 25 km の山塊で，両地点のあいだには幾条かの Nam Fang の支流と広い盆地がある．

Chiang Dao 郡の西の Wiang Haeng 郡で，以前に日本人がオサムシを採集したという話があるが，*S. masumotoi* かどうか確かめられていない．またごく最近，筆者も調査を行った Phrao－Chiang Dao 間で採集したという 1 頭のオサムシが日本にもたらされた模様であるが，採集地点の確認をしたいと思う (事実ならば，Doi Ang Khang より南 50 km)．

なお，上記のうちには，いまだに治安の面で危険な地帯もあるので，調査には十分な備え (武装した護衛) が必要である．

*Elytra, Tokyo*, 19 (2): 185–190, November 15, 1991

# Description of Four New Aspidimerini (Coleoptera, Coccinellidae) from Vietnam

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**and**

**PANG Hong**
Guangdong Entomological Institute, Guangzhou, China

**Abstract** Descriptions of four new species of the Coccinellidae (*Aspidimerus rectangulatus, A. serratus, Cryptogonus parorbiculus,* and *C. polytrichus*) from Vietnam and short diagnoses of the genera *Aspidimerus* and *Cryptogonus* are given.

The present paper gives descriptions of two new species each of the genera *Aspidimerus* MULSANT and *Cryptogonus* MULSANT of the tribe Aspidimerini. All of them were collected in Vietnam. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Biology and Pedology, Far East Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (FEA), and the Laboratory of Entomology, South China Agricultural University (SCAU).

The Aspidimerini are closely related to the Scymnini and easily separable from all the other tribes of the Coccinellidae including the Scymnini by the combination of the following characters: Body small to medium in size and densely pubescent on dorsum. Antennae extremely short, geniculate, and composed of eight or nine segments of which the two basal ones are strongly enlarged. Eyes marginated by very narrow lateral extensions of clypeus and forwardly produced genae. Femora broadly expanded and flat. Posterior margin of the first abdominal sternum convex in a strong arch posteriorly.

## Genus *Aspidimerus* MULSANT, 1850

Body moderately large, oval in outline, moderately convex; dorsum pubescent. Prosternum evenly convex, carinae as wide apart as the basal width of prosternal process, divergent anteriorly, not meeting each other but usually becoming indistinct before the anterior margin, the part between the carinae convex, widening anteriorly and forming a chin-band; entire surface of prosternum with uniformly coarse punctation and long, suberect pubescence. Pronotum transverse, nearly twice as wide as long; posterior margin as wide as the base of elytra.

### 1. ***Aspidimerus rectangulatus*** KUZNETSOV et PANG Hong, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 2.2–2.4 mm; width: 1.8 mm.

Form oval in outline, moderately convex; dorsal pubescence grey. Head yellowish brown in male and dark in female; mouth-part dark brown, antennae yellowish brown, pronotum and scutellum black, elytron black with a yellowish S-spot extending from the median part to lateral margin; venter and legs yellowish brown. Prosternum with two intercoxal carinae extending to and reaching anterior margin. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 1 B–D.

Holotype: male, Vietnam, Isl. Cond Dao, 4–IV–1987, V. KUZNETSOV leg. (FEA). Allotype: female, same data as for the holotype (FEA). Paratypes: 1 male and 1 female, same data (FEA); 1 male and 1 female, same data (SCAU).

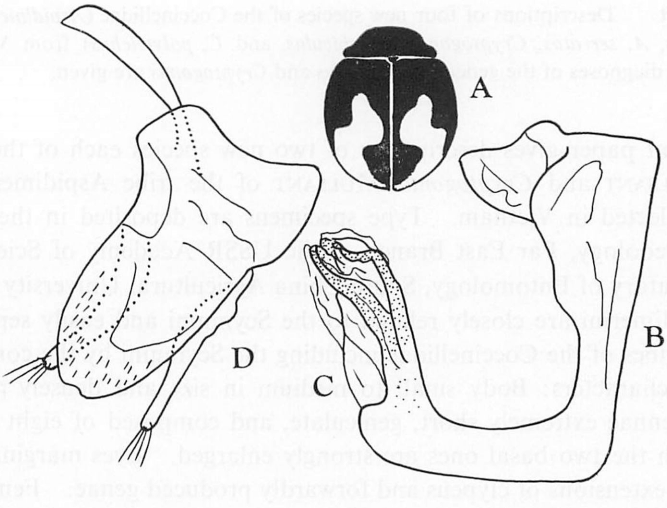

Fig. 1. *Aspidimerus rectangulus* sp. nov.; A, outline of body; B, sipho; C, apex of sipho; D, tegmen.

### 2. ***Aspidimerus serratus*** KUZNETSOV et PANG Hong, sp. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Length: 2.4–2.5 mm; width: 2.0 mm.

Form oval in outline, moderately convex; dorsal pubescence grey. Head dark brown, mouth-parts dark brown, antennae yellowish brown; pronotum black except for yellowish brown in anterior margin; scutellum black; elytron black with a pale spot in the median part; venter and legs dark brown. Prosternum with two intercoxal carinae extending to and reaching anterior margin. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 2 B–D.

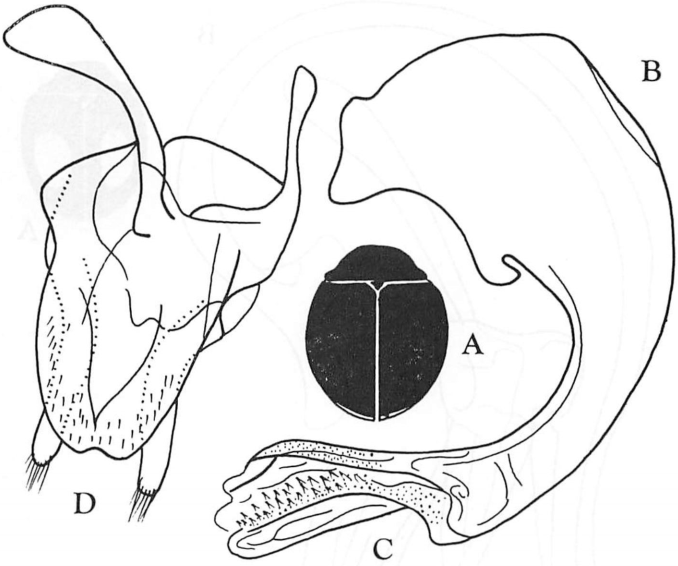

Fig. 2. *Aspidimerus serratus* sp. nov.; A, outline of body; B, sipho; C, apex of sipho; D, tegmen.

Holotype: male, Vietnam, Prov. Guangnam Danang, Isl. Cham, 23–III–1987, V. KUZNETSOV leg. (FEA). Allotype: female, same data as for the holotype (FEA). Paratype: 1 male, same data (SCAU).

## Genus *Cryptogonus* MULSANT, 1850

Body small to medium-sized, oval to subrounded, moderately convex to rather subhemispherical, punctate and pubescent on both the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Prosternum obtriangular, flat, with a pair of carinae which are subparallel in the basal half, either subparallel, wider or narrower in the apical half, and always meeting each other in an arch a little before or at the anterior margin.

### 3. *Cryptogonus parorbiculus* KUZNETSOV et PANG Hong, sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Length: 2.3 mm; width: 1.7 mm.

Form oval in outline, moderately convex; dorsal pubescence greyish white. Head dark brown, mouth-parts and antennae castaneous; pronotum black except for anterior margin castaneous, scutellum black; elytron black with a yellowish brown spot in the median part; venter and legs dark brown. Prosternum with two carinae subparallel to each other and meeting in a round arch at the anterior margin. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3 B–D, similar to those of *C. orbiculus*, but with pubescence

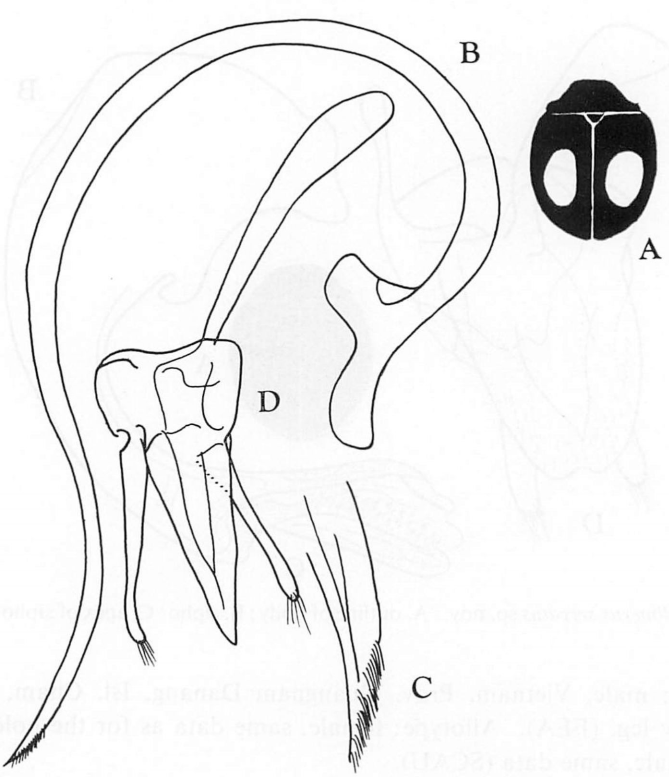

Fig. 3. *Cryptogonus parorbiculus* sp. nov.; A, outline of body; B, sipho; C, apex of sipho; D, tegmen.

at the apex of sipho.

Holotype: male, Vietnam, Prov. Vinhphu, Tam Dao, 12–IV–1986, U. ZAITZEV (FEA).

### 4. ***Cryptogonus polytrichus*** KUZNETSOV et PANG Hong, sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Length: 2.5–2.6 mm; width: 2.0–2.1 mm.

Body oval in outline, convex; dorsal pubescence grey. Head yellowish brown, anterior margin of clypeus castaneous; mouth-parts and antennae castaneous; pronotum and scutellum black; elytron black; venter and legs dark brown. Prosternum with two carinae meeting each other in a round arch, and extending to 1/5 distance to the anterior margin. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 4 B–E.

Holotype: male, Vietnam, Prov. Vinhphu, Tam Dao, 13–IV–1986, U. ZAITZEV (FEA). Paratypes: 2 males, same data (FEA), 1 male, same data (SCAU).

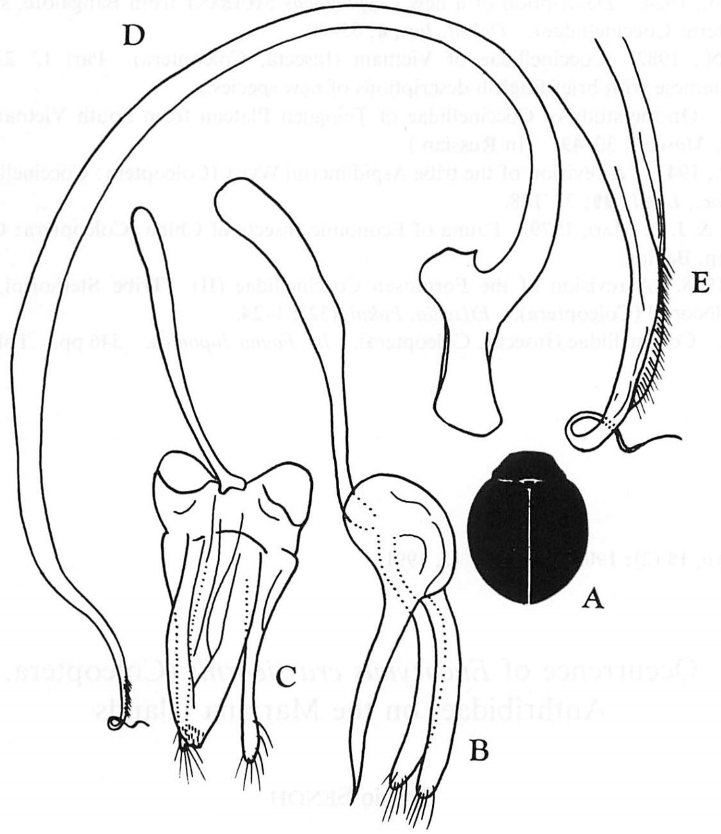

Fig. 4. *Cryptogonus polytrichus* sp. nov.; A, outline of body; B, tegmen, lateral aspect; C, tegmen, ventral aspect; D, sipho; E, apex of sipho.

## 要　約

V. Kuznetsov・Pang Hong: ヴェトナム産マルヒメテントウ族の4新種. —— ヴェトナムから，マルヒメテントウ族Aspidimeriniの4新種を記載した. うち2種はマルヒメテントウ属*Aspidimerus*に，他の2種はフタモンクロテントウ属*Cryptogonus*に属する. それぞれの属の特徴を要約し，新種に*A. rectangulus*, *A. serratus*, *C. parorbiculus* および *C. polytrichus* の学名を与えた.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 190, November 15, 1991

# Occurrence of *Eucorynus crassicornis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) on the Mariana Islands

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Recently, through the courtesy of Dr. R. IWATA of the Department of Forestry, Nihon University, I had an opportunity to examine *Eucorynus crassicornis* (FABRICIUS, 1801) collected by himself on the Mariana Islands. This anthribid is a widespread species, distributed from Mauritius to India, Indochina, China, the Philippines and the Solomons. Up to the present, however, there is no record of the species from the Mariana Islands. The collecting data of the specimens examined are as follows:

1 ♂, Navy Hill near Garapan, Saipan Is., Mariana Isls., 20–XII–1990, R. IWATA leg.; 1 ♀, Carolinas Heights, Tinian Is., Mariana Isls., 22–XII–1990, R. IWATA leg.; 1 ♀, Teteto Beach, Rota Is., Mariana Isls., 21–XII–1989, R. IWATA leg.

I wish to thank Dr. R. IWATA for his kindness in submitting the invaluable specimens to me for taxonomic study.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 191–193, November 15, 1991

# A New *Cyphonocerus* (Coleoptera, Lampyridae) from Japan

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**Abstract** A new lampyrid beetle, *Cyphonocerus watarii* M. SATÔ, sp. nov., is described from Kyushu, Japan. It is the sixth Japanese species of the genus.

In Japan, five lampyrid species of the genus *Cyphonocerus* have been known up to the present. Of these, three are recorded from the Japanese Mainland and the other two from the Ryukyu Islands. Through the courtesy of Mr. Yukihiko HIRANO, I have recently had an opportunity to examine an interesting species of the genus collected in Kyushu by Mr. Hiroshi WATARI. After a careful examination of the specimens, I have come to the conclusion that they belong to a new species to be described in the following lines.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critically reading the manuscript of this paper, and also to Messrs. H. WATARI and Y. HIRANO for their kind help in the material.

## *Cyphonocerus watarii* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

*Male*. Body elongate, moderately convex, rather shining, closely clothed with brownish suberect pubescence above and recumbent one below. Colour mostly brownish black, with brownish tarsi, buccal appendages and seventh sternite; claws yellowish brown.

Head concealed under pronotum; surface somewhat convex, slightly depressed on each side of the center, strongly, closely and irregularly punctate, the punctures being separated from one another by a half to one-third their diameter; integument microsculptured; eyes rather large, prominent, separated by about 2.4 times the diameter of each eye; antennae rather long and extending to the middle of elytra, a pair of appendages branching off from the bases of 3rd to 10th segments; terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate and stout, with more or less rounded apex.

Pronotum about 1.8 times as broad as head, about 1.5 times as broad as long, broadest at base, thence narrowed anteriad; front angles rounded together with anterior and lateral margins; hind angles triangularly produced with rounded apices; surface moderately convex, strongly and closely punctate, the punctures being well

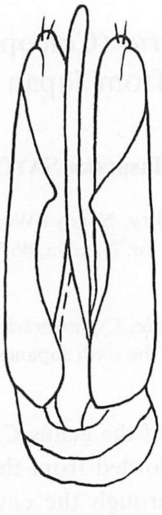

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of *Cyphonocerus watarii* M. SATÔ, sp. nov.

defined and separated from one another by one-fifth to their own diameter; antero-lateral portions and posterior portions just inside produced hind angles distinctly concave; integument smooth; medio-longitudinal furrow distinct; lateral and anterior margins reflexed. Scutellum elongated triangular and rugosely punctate.

Elytra about 1.2 times as broad as pronotum, about 2.2 times as long as broad, subparallel-sided; surface distinctly, closely and rugosely punctate, the punctures being well defined in basal third; each elytron provided with three vague costae, but the lateral one is almost vanished at the shoulder; lateral sides reflexed.

Ventral surface sparsely undulated. Posterior margin of 7th sternite notched at the middle. Legs moderate and closely covered with brownish pubescence. Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 1.

Length: 6.8–7.2 mm (from apex of pronotum to elytral apices).

Breadth: 2.4–2.7 mm.

*Female.* Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Jooyama, Munakata-shi, Fukuoka Pref., 1–VI–1991, H. WATARI leg. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, the same data as for the holotype. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are distributed to the collections of the Biological Laboratory, Nagoya Women's University, and of Mr. H. WATARI.

*Distribution.* Japan (Kyushu).

The present new species is related to *C. ruficollis* KIESENWETTER, 1874, and *C. marginatus* LEWIS, 1895, but is characterized by the combination of colour and the male genitalia.

## 要　　約

佐藤正孝：日本産クシヒゲボタル属の 1 新種．—— 日本からこれまでに知られていたクシヒゲボタル属 *Cyphonocerus* の種は，3 種が日本の主要島に分布し，2 種が琉球列島に分布している．このたび，福岡県宗像市城山で得られた標本を詳細に検討した結果，新種であることがわかったので，ここにクロクシヒゲボタル *C. watarii* M. Satô と命名して記載した．その和名が示す色彩的特徴からも顕著な種で，容易に他の種から区別できる．

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 194, November 15, 1991

# Additional Records of Carabid Beetles from Kume-jima, the Ryukyu Islands

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Fifteen species of carabid beetles have hitherto been recorded from Kume-jima Island of the Ryukyus by KUSUI (1978) and KASAHARA (1984). I had an opportunity to examine several specimens of three additional species new to the carabid fauna of the island. All of them were collected on July 1, 1977, by Mr. H. MAKIHARA, to whom I am grateful.

## Cicindelidae

*Cicindela* (*Callytron*) *yuasai okinawense* (HORI et CASSOLA) 1♀

## Carabidae

*Armatocillenus seticornis* (LINDROTH) 1♀

This estuarine species was captured by a light trap at night.

*Chlaenius hamifer* CHAUDOIR 1♂

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 195–199, November 15, 1991

# A New Cantharid Beetle of the Genus *Themus* (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from Ishigaki Island, Southwest Japan

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**Abstract** A new cantharid beetle belonging to the subgenus *Haplothemus* of the genus *Themus* is described and illustrated from Ishigaki Island of the Ryukyus, Southwest Japan. It is related to a Taiwanese species.

Up to this time, two species of the genus *Themus* MOTSCHULSKY, 1857, have been known from Okinawa Island of the Ryukyus, Japan (AKIYAMA, 1977; NAKANE, 1988; SATÔ & ISHIDA, 1982), and eleven species have been known from Taiwan (WITTMER, 1983). However, the genus has not been recorded from the Sakishima Group of the Ryukyu Islands, which lies between the two areas.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a series of specimens of a strange *Themus* species from Ishigaki Island of the Sakishima Group. It belongs to the subgenus *Haplothemus* WITTMER, 1973, hitherto unknown from the Ryukyus, because of the absence of longitudinal grooves on antennal segments. Its first specimen was collected in 1990 on the flower of *Castanopsis cuspidata* var. *sieboldii*. Then, I was able to obtain nine additional specimens in 1991, all of them having been caught at light in the central area of Ishigaki Island with primeval forest.

After a careful examination, it became clear that this species did not agree with any of the known members of the subgenus *Haplothemus*. It must be new to science, and will be described in this paper.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his critical reading of the original manuscript, to Professor Masataka SATÔ of Nagoya Women's University, Professor Yasuaki WATANABE and Dr. Shûji OKAJIMA of Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their kind advice on the present study, and to Dr. Mamoru OWADA of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, Mr. Tatsuo HANATANI and Takashi FUKAISHI of Ishigaki Island, for their kind support in various ways.

## ***Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *ishigakiensis* OKUSHIMA, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Ishigaki-ao-joukai]

(Figs. 1–5)

*Male*. Head, pronotal marking, scutellum, 1st and 2nd segments of antennae and legs black; 3rd to 11th segments of antennae, maxillary and labial palpi, eyes, and meso- and metasterna dark brown; prothorax yellow; elytra blue with dull metallic luster; abdominal sternites orange. Body rather closely covered with yellow pubescence; apical margin of clypeus fringed with brown bristles; 1st and 2nd segments of antennae and legs closely covered with dark brown pubescence; 3rd to 11th segments of antennae covered with appressed micro-pubescence sparsely intermingled with brown pubescence.

Head slightly shorter than width; disc almost flattened and weakly depressed in lateral areas before eyes; apical margin of clypeus arcuate with its center faintly indented; eyes globular and strongly projected; tips of maxillary palpi somewhat rounded; antennae attaining to apical third of elytra, 1st segment clavate, 2nd to 11th subcylindrical, relative lengths of antennal segments as follows: 19 : 15 : 10 : 19 : 19 : 20 : 19 : 19 : 16.5 : 15.5 : 17.

Pronotum subquadrate, 1.10 times (in the holotype; range 1.08–1.15) as wide as head, 0.78 (0.76–0.81) times as long as wide; anterior and posterior margins feebly sinuate; lateral margins weakly arcuate; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles rounded; disc swollen, especially so in the posterior area; antero-lateral areas hollowed; medio-longitudinal furrow distinct in posterior half and indistinct in anterior half; a furrow along the posterior margin distinct; dorsal black marking extending from apex to base. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, and closely punctate. Apex of prosternal process truncated. Mesosternum somewhat convex along the median line. Relative lengths of hind tarsal segments as follows: 70 : 47 : 36 : 30 : 35.

Elytra conjointly 1.22 (1.18–1.24) times as wide as pronotum, 3.21 (3.13–3.30) times as long as wide, the sides slightly convergent posteriad with dully pointed apices; suture and lateral sides well defined; disc distinctly, closely and rugosely punctate, provided with two vague costae on each elytron.

Male genitalia stout; ventral processes of lateral lobes very wide and sturdy; dorsal plate roundly projected on each side and deeply emarginate at the center (Figs. 2–4).

Length of body: 18.5 mm (in the holotype; range 18.2–18.7); length of right hind tibia: 6.15 (6.10–6.40) mm.

*Female*. Body somewhat longer and wider than in the male. Antennae a little shorter than in the male. Pronotum 1.14–1.25 times as wide as head, 0.71–0.77 times as long as wide. Elytra conjointly 1.19–1.26 times as wide as pronotum, 3.10–2.24 times as long as wide. Eighth abdominal sternite with a deep cleft at the center and a shallow notch on each side of terminal margin; disc somewhat swollen before the shallow notch on each side of terminal margin (Fig. 5).

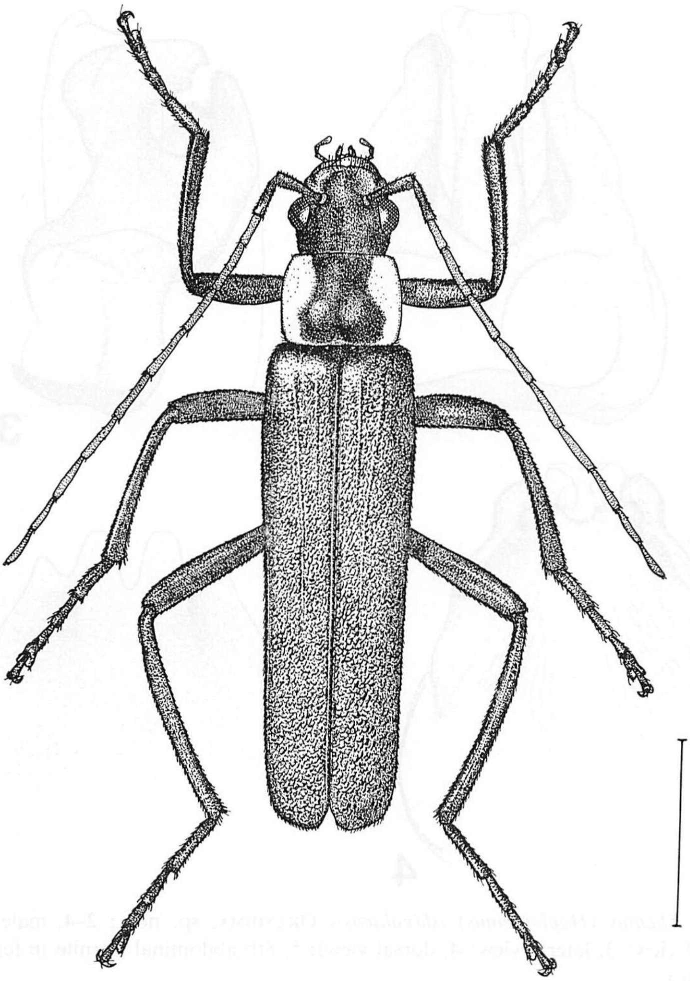
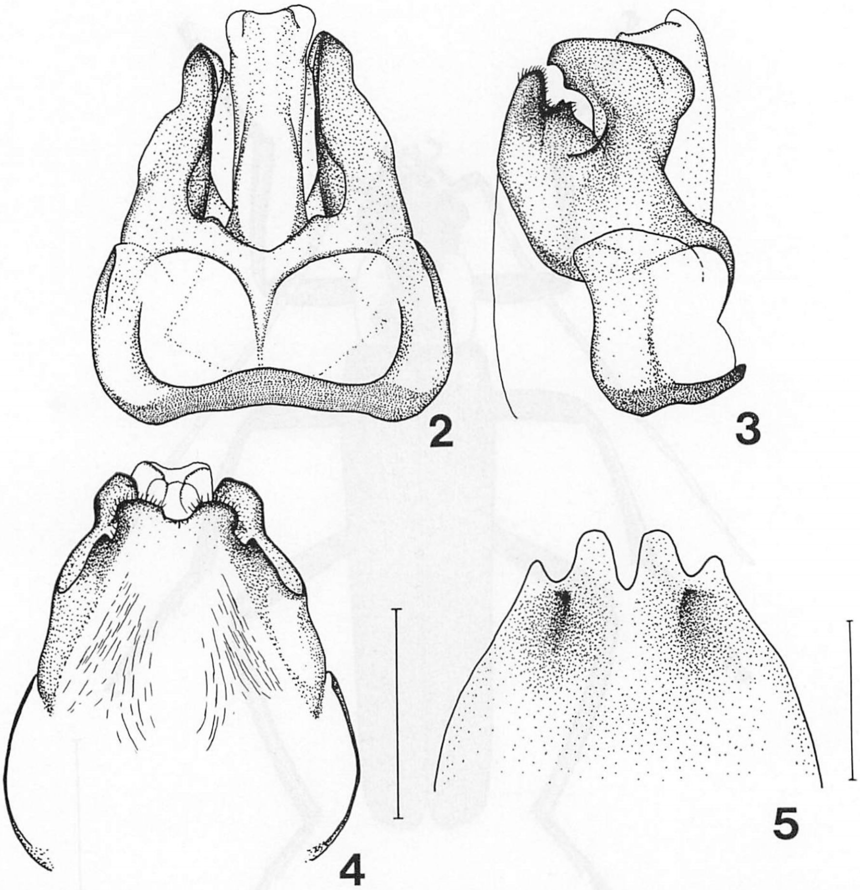


Fig. 1. *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *ishigakiensis* OKUSHIMA, sp. nov., ♂, from Ishigaki Is. of the Ryukyus. (Scale: 5.0 mm.)

Length of body: 19.6–21.0 mm; length of right hind tibia: 5.70–6.20 mm.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Mt. Omoto-dake, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, 20–III–1990, Y. OKUSHIMA leg. Allotype: ♀, Yoshihara, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, 5–III–1991, T. FUKAISHI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Urasoko, Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, 17–III–1991, M. OWADA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype, but 20–III–1991; 1 ♀, same locality as for the holotype, 21–III–1991, T. HANATANI leg.; 1 ♀, same data as for the allotype, but 24–III–1991; 2 ♂♂, same data as for the holotype, but 25–III–1991; 1 ♂, same locality as for the holotype, 25–III–1991, T. HANATANI leg.

The holotype and allotype will be preserved in the collection of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture. The paratypes are distributed to the



Figs. 2–5. *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *ishigakiensis* OKUSHIMA, sp. nov.; 2–4, male genitalia (2, ventral view; 3, lateral view; 4, dorsal view); 5, 8th abdominal sternite in female. (Scale: 1.0 mm.)

collections of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, Biological Laboratory, Nagoya Women's University, and mine.

*Distribution*. Ishigaki Is. (the Ryukyus, Southwest Japan).

*Remarks*. This new species is closely related to *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *explanaticollis* (PIC, 1917) from Taiwan, but can easily be distinguished from the latter by somewhat smaller body, yellowish coloration of pronotum, complex dorsal plate of male genitalia, and the characteristic shape of terminal margin of the 8th abdominal sternite in the female.

## 要　約

奥島雄一：石垣島産キンイロジョウカイ属の1新種．——石垣島で採集されたジョウカイボン科の新種を，イシガキアオジョウカイ *Themus* (*Haplothemus*) *ishigakiensis* と命名して記載した．本種は，台湾から記載された *T.* (*H.*) *explanaticollis* (Pic) に近縁であるが，いくぶん小型で，前胸背板の側縁が黄色く，雄交尾器の背板は複雑な形態を示し，雌の第8腹板の形態が異なることによって区別できる．

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 200, November 15, 1991

# *Epania septemtrionalis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae) Newly Recorded from the Korean Peninsula

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*Epania septemtrionalis* HAYASHI has hitherto been known as an endemic species to the Japanese Islands, i.e. Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and is characterized by anteriorly dilated pronotum without white pubescent bands near the base, and thinly pubescent abdominal sternites. Recently I had a chance to examine a female specimen of the species collected from near Mt. Solak-san in the Korean Peninsula. It is the first record of the species from that peninsula.

### *Epania septemtrionalis* HAYASHI, 1950

*Epania septemtrionale* HAYASHI, 1950, Ent. Rev. Japan, **5**, p. 3, fig. 1; type locality: Kamabusa-zawa, Minami-aizu-gun.

*Epania septentrionalis*: HAYASHI, 1950, Ent. Rev. Japan, **5**, p. 72. —— OHBAYASHI, 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. nat. ed., **2**, p. 287, pl. 144, fig. 12. —— KOJIMA & HAYASHI, 1969, Ins. Life Japan, Osaka, **1**, p. 59, pl. 18, fig. 23. —— KUSAMA, 1973, List Ecol. Dist. Jpn. Cerambyc., p. 52. —— NAKANE, 1976, Nat. & Ins., Tokyo, **11** (6), p. 4. —— TAKAKUWA, 1981, Elytra, Tokyo, **9**, p. 2, figs. 1 a–g. —— HAYASHI, 1983, Check-List Coleopt. Japan, Tokyo, (24), p. 12. —— HAYASHI, 1984, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **4**, p. 54, pl. 11, fig. 8 a. —— KUSAMA & TAKAKUWA, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 280, pl. 33, figs. 229, 229 a.

*Specimen examined.* 1 ♀, Shinheungsa, near Mt. Solak-san, Korea, July 1–3, 1984. (T. NIISATO collection.)

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; Korea.

*Notes.* The Korean specimen examined has slightly reddish body colour, especially in the elytra and appendages, and less developed white pubescent bands behind the pronotal apex. The measurements of body parts are as follows (in mm): BL 12.0, AL 7.0, HW 1.73, PA 1.86, PB 1.63, PL 2.66, EW 2.73, EL 1.93.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 201–204, November 15, 1991

# ムネダカシモフリコメツキの形態について

大平仁夫・有本久之

# Notes on the Morphological Structure of *Actenicerus ohbayashii* (Coleoptera, Elateridae) from Japan

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and

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**Abstract** *Actenicerus ohbayashii* Ôhira, 1964, was originally described from Hirugano in Gifu-ken, Honshu, based on the female holotype. Recently, Arimoto had an opportunity to find some specimens of this species at Nishiyahata-kôgen in Hiroshima-ken, Honshu. Some important structures examined by SEM-images (Fig. 2) are described for facilitating recognition of this species in the ctenicerine genus *Actenicerus*.

ムネダカシモフリコメツキ *Actenicerus ohbayashii* は，筆者の一人である大平が，岐阜県蛭ヶ野で故大林一夫氏が採集 (10–VI–1953) された 1 雌個体にもとづき，1964 年に新種として記載した種である．このたび，本種の雄個体が見いだされ，雌雄の形態について調査することができたので報告する．

## 分布・生態について

本種は，原記載以降，岸井 (1984) が三重県湯ノ山から 1 雄個体を記録するまで，分布についての再記録がなく，しかも雄個体の記録はこれが最初であった．その後，有本 (1991) は，広島県八幡高原で採集された雄個体を報告している．また，有本は，岡山県の渡辺昭彦氏の協力で，1991 年 6 月に広島県西八幡高原で本種の雌雄を採集した．ここで記録する雌雄は，そのときの採集品にもとづくものである．

西八幡高原で本種の成虫が見いだされたのは湿地の中で，ミズゴケ類の生えた湿地の上を低く飛ぶのが観察されたが，周辺の雑木林を打網しても成虫はまったく採集できず，生息範囲はかなり限定されているように思われた．本属の幼虫は，一般に湿気の多い土壌や腐葉土中に生息することが知られているが，このような多湿地に成虫が見いだされる例はなく，幼虫との関連性を解明されることが期待される．

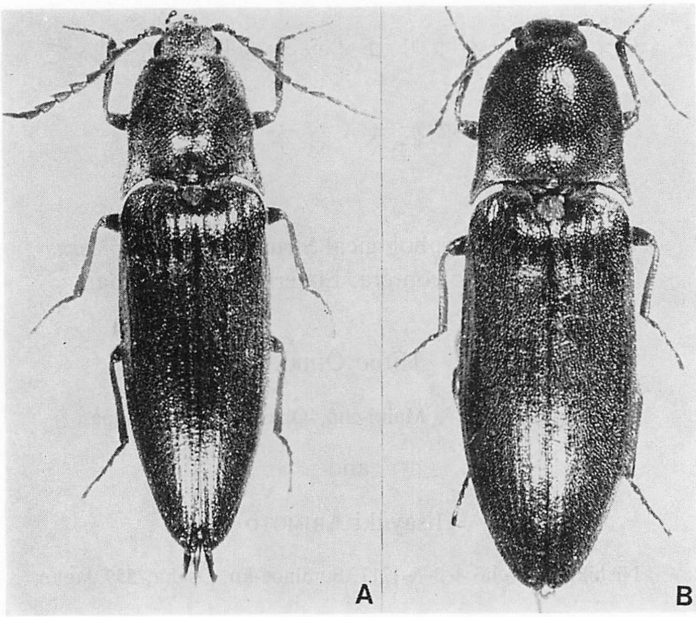

Fig. 1. Male (A) and female (B) of *Actenicerus ohbayashii* ÔHIRA.

## 成虫の一般形態

雄・体長は14～15 mm．体は幅広く紡錘状，黒色で鈍い真鍮色の金属光沢を有する．全面に淡黄灰色毛をいちように生じ，毛による斑紋を生じない．触角は黒色，肢は黒褐色である．

頭部の前頭部は凹状，前頭横隆線の前縁部は消失する．小顎肢節の末節は短大で矩形状である (Fig. 2 H)．触角は比較的短く，末端は前胸背板の後角より末端1節ほど後方に伸長する (Fig. 1 A)．第2節は短小で球状，第3節から鋸歯状を呈し，第3節は第4節よりわずかに長い (Fig. 2 K)．第11節は細長く，途中で顕著にくびれる (Fig. 2 L の↙印)．

前胸背板は梯形状，背面は膨隆し，円形の点刻をやや密に分布するが，正中部あたりでは点刻が小型でまばらである (Fig. 2 G)．また，正中部の後半は，多少とも凹溝状を呈する．小盾板は扁平で舌状，末端は鈍くとがる．上翅の条線は円形の点刻を列状にそなえ，間室部は不規則な横しわ状である．

交尾器の外形は図示したようで，中央突起は細長くて両側は平行．側突起の末端部は三角形で，外角は後外方へ鋭くとがる (Fig. 2 I–J)．

雌は雄に比べて短大，両側はより平行である．触角は短く，末端は前胸背板の後角に達しない (Fig. 1 B)．また，第3節から強く鋸歯状を呈するが，雄よりやや弱い (Fig. 2 E)．産卵管の片方の末端部は図示したようで，角質化し，stylus はよく発達する (Fig. 2 D)．内部生殖器の袋内には，小判形をした1枚の角質化した板 (Fig. 2 C) と，く字形をしたひだの多い1枚の板 (Fig. 2 A; B はその一部を拡大) を有する．

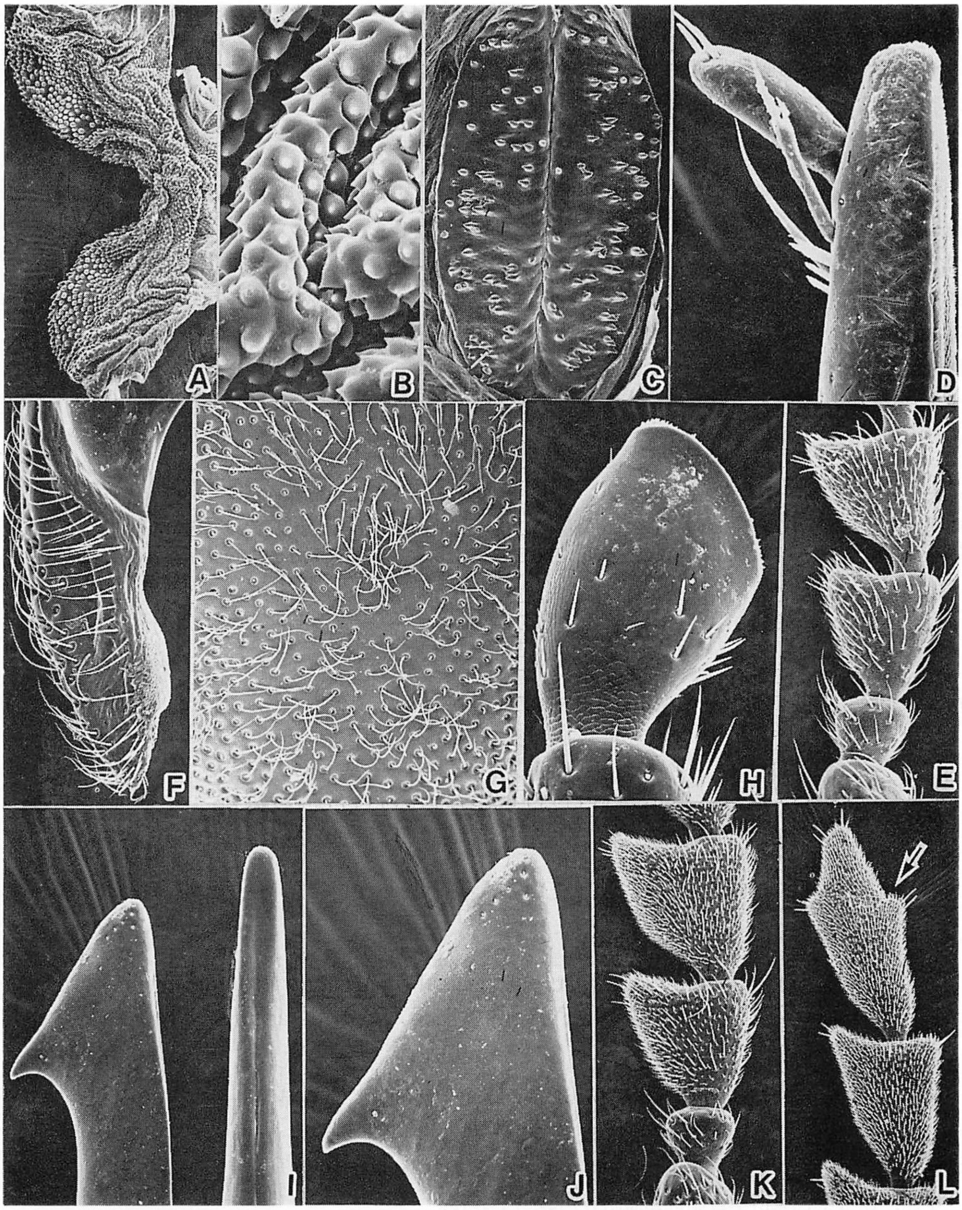

Fig. 2. *Actenicerus ohbayashii* Ôhira, male (excluding A–E which are of a female) (Nishiyahata-kôgen in Hiroshima-ken); A, sclerotized plate in bursa copulatrix; B, same (enlarged); C, another plate in bursa copulatrix; D, ovipositor; E, 2nd to 4th segments of right antenna; F, prosternal process, lateral aspect; G, some punctures on the medio-dorsal surface of pronotum; H, apical segment of maxillary palpus; I, apical portion of aedeagus, dorsal aspect; J, same, lateral lobe (enlarged); K, 2nd to 4th segments of right antenna; L, 10th and 11th segments of right antenna.

## 調査標本

4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 広島県山県郡西八幡, 1–VI–1991, 有本久之採集.

## その他

前述のように，本種は生息場所が湿地に限られていること，体が短大で，触角が第3節から強く鋸歯状を呈すること，上翅には毛による斑紋をもたないことなど，本属の種のうちでもやや異質な位置にあると思われるが，雌内部生殖器や産卵管などの形態にはとくに異質性がみられない．系統的な考察は，幼虫が明らかになった段階で改めて検討することにするが，成虫の一般形態から判断したところでは，本種はヨーロッパに広く分布する *Actenicerus sjaelandicus* にもっとも近縁のものらしく，日本には遺存的な種として残っている大陸系の流れであろうと考えられる．

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*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 204, November 15, 1991

# 日光におけるルリナガクチキの採集例

笠原須磨生

## Kasahara, S.: A Collecting Record of *Melandrya shimoyamai* (Melandryidae) from Nikkô, Central Japan

ルリナガクチキ *Melandrya shimoyamai* Hayashi, 1960 は，青森県温川から記載された，群青光沢のある大形の美しいナガクチキである.* 稀種とされ,** 記録も少ないと思われるので，いささか古いことではあるが，筆者が日光で採集したものをここに記録しておく．

1頭，栃木県日光市奥日光竜頭滝附近，20–VI–1973.

この個体は，体長 13.5 mm；体幅 4.8 mm．体下面や付節を除く脚も青色を帯びる．樹種はさだかでないが広葉樹の倒木上にいたもので，弁当を使おうとして腰をおろしたときに見つけたことを想い出す．

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* Hayashi, M., 1960, Ent. Rev. Japan, **11**: 45–46.

** 佐々治寛之, 1985, ナガクチキムシ科．黒澤良彦ほか(編著)，原色日本甲虫図鑑，**3**: 370–372. 保育社，大阪．

*Elytra, Tokyo*, 19 (2): 205–210, November 15, 1991

# New Buprestid Taxa from Tropical Asia (3)

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**Abstract** A new species each of *Demochroa* and *Chrysochroa*, and three new subspecies of *Megaloxantha* in the buprestid tribe Chrysochroini are described, and some synonymies and a homonymy in the same tribe are proposed.

In this paper, I am going to propose several new taxa and synonymies in the buprestid tribe Chrysochroini from tropical Asia. Though there still are many noteworthy facts in this tribe, they may be dealt with in succeeding papers.

### *Demochroa hashimotoi* Y. KUROSAWA, sp. nov.

Stands closely by *D. lacordairei* THOMSON, 1859, from the North Moluccas, but differs from the latter in the following points: 1) Pronotum tinged with dark mat green, broader, with the sides more strongly expanded at the middle; 2) punctuation of pronotum coarser; 3) punctuation of elytra denser, uniform, without transverse rugae at the basal parts; 4) apex of each elytron distinctly and sharply tridentate; 5) sinuation on each side of the median excavation of male anal sternite weaker; 6) male genital apparatus slender, less swollen exteriorly at the middle.

This species is different from *D. detanii* Y. KUROSAWA, 1983, from the Island of Peleng, the Banggai Islands of Indonesia, which is less close to this species than to *fairmairei* from the North Moluccas, in the following points: 1) Depressions on the disc of pronotum weaker; 2) pronotum broader, mat, and densely and strongly punctate; 3) elytra densely and rather uniformly punctate, not transversely rugose, with the costae entire, not obsolete on the basal parts; 4) apex of each elytron tridentate, not bidentate, without distinct emargination at the sutural part: 5) male genital apparatus not sinuate apically.

Length: 35.8–42.0 mm; width: 12.0–14.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, W. Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, H. DETANI lgt.; allotype: ♀, Siruyu Donggala, near Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, native collector lgt.; paratype: 1 ♀, near Palu, C. Celebes, IV–1983, H. DETANI lgt.

*Range.* Celebes.

It is strange that this Celebesian species is closer to *fairmairei* of the North Moluccas than to *detanii* of the Banggai Islands, which are geographically nearer to Celebes than to the North Moluccas.

This new species is named after Mr. Setsuro HASHIMOTO, who kindly offered the invaluable material of the type series to me for study.

### *Megaloxantha bicolor ohtanii* Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

Different from the nominotypical race of *M. bicolor* (FABRICIUS, 1778) from western and central Java in the following points: 1) Body above dull green to aeneous green, less shiny; 2) the ivory-yellow on the tubercle on each posterior angle of pronotum reduced, often the anterior half of the tubercle being greenish and concolorous with the disc of pronotum; 3) spot on each elytron reduced, often in a small round spot surrounded by bluish black shade, or rarely it is entirely absent leaving the shade only; 4) apical emargination of male anal sternite narrower and subtriangular; 5) legs aeneous green to aeneous, sometimes aeneo-cuprescent.

Length: 59.6–67.0 mm; width: 20.2–24.0 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀), and paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Argopuro, E. Java, I–1990, native collector lgt.

*Range*. E. Java.

The new name is given after Mr. Takuya OHTANI, who offered the series of the type specimens to me.

### *Megaloxantha nigricornis luzonica* Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

*Catoxantha nigricornis*: E. SAUNDERS, 1874, Trans. ent. Soc. London, **1874**: 303.

Different from *M. nigricornis palawanica* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979, from Palawan in the following points: 1) Body above bright green, less shiny with slight aeneous and bluish tinge; 2) pronotum subtrapezoidal, slightly constricted at the middle, with the gibbosity of each posterior angle less prominent; 3) punctuation on pronotum denser, coarser and stronger; 4) elytral ivory-yellow band transverse, broader, sometimes forming a broad arcuate band from suture to lateral margin, with anterior and posterior margins dentate along the costae; 5) elytral costae more distinct though slightly; 6) apex of anal sternite more strongly narrowed towards apex.

Length: 56.3–65.2 mm; width: 17.5–21.2 mm.

Holotype and a paratype: 2 ♂♂, Mountain Province, N. Luzon, Philippines, 13–VIII–1987, native collector lgt.; allotype and a paratype: 2 ♀♀, same locality, 10–IX–1987, native collector lgt.; paratype: 1 ♀, same locality, VII–1987, native collector lgt.

*Range*. Philippines (Luzon).

E. SAUNDERS already recorded "*Catoxantha nigricornis* H. DEYR." based upon "a fragment, showing the transverse band on elytra, from North Luzon."

The transverse elytral band of this race shows an affinity to *M. n. arcuatifasciata* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979, from Mindanao, but the pronotum is fundamentally different in configuration.

### *Megaloxantha brunnea hainana* Y. Kurosawa, subsp. nov.

Different from the nominotypical race of *M. brunnea* (E. Saunders, 1866), from the Indochinese Peninsula in the following points: 1) Body above more strongly shiny and lustrous; 2) elytral markings rounded, occupying the space between the second and the fourth costae; 3) elytral punctuation weaker and sparser; 4) elytral costae hardly recognizable; 5) antennae entirely blackish.

Length: 60 mm; width: 18 mm.

Holotype: ♀, Sungtan – Nata, Hainan, S. China, 26–VIII–1981, K. Maruyama lgt.

*Range.* China (Hainan).

### *Chrysochroa cyaneonigra* Y. Kurosawa, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Included in the Philippine *praelonga* species-group, which is characterized by the mesosternum declivous towards the prosternum and the elytra without any ivory marking or band. Three component species of this group has hitherto been known, i.e., *praelonga* White, 1843, *semperi* E. Saunders, 1874, and *agusanensis* Y. Kurosawa, 1979. The present new species stands closer by *agusanensis* than by *semperi* with its

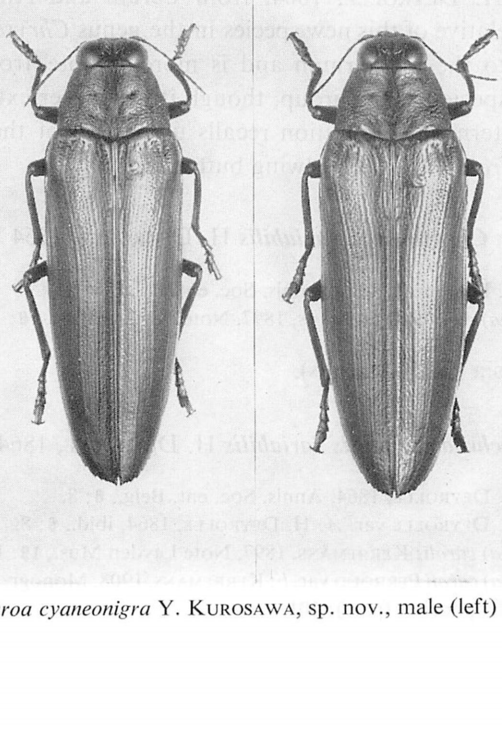

Fig. 1. *Chrysochroa cyaneonigra* Y. Kurosawa, sp. nov., male (left) and female (right).

subspecies *osadai* Y. KUROSAWA, 1991, and more remotely related to *praelonga* with its subspecies *babuyanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, 1989.

The distinctive points to separate this species from *agusanensis* are as follows: 1) Body entirely cyaneous black, without greenish or reddish tinge anywhere, instead of being bluish green in *agusanensis*; 2) less shiny, with the punctuation of the surface stronger and denser; 3) elytral punctato-striae stronger and coarser, with the interstices alternately though slightly convex and subcostate; 4) elytral apices more acute.

From *semperi*, this species is distinguished by the colour of the body, faint elytral costae, stronger elytral punctures and more acute and pointed elytral apices.

From *praelonga*, this species is different in the colour of the body, less shiny body, less prominent humeri, and stronger and coarser elytral punctures.

Length: 33.0–37.0 mm (♂), 35.0–45.0 mm (♀); width: 9.6–10.8 mm (♂), 10.0–12.8 mm (♀).

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes: 13 ♂♂ 17 ♀♀, Island of Mangole, Sula Islands, Indonesia, II–1991, native collector lgt.

*Range*. Indonesia (Island of Mangole, Sula Islands).

The holotype, allotype and 7 male and 9 female paratypes are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Two pair of the paratypes are in the collection of Mr. Masao TÔYAMA, and 4 male and 6 female paratypes are in the collection of Mr. Kaoru SAKAI.

The unexpected discovery of this species from the Island of Mangole of the Sula Islands is very important for connecting the South Moluccas to the outer islands range of the Philippines beyond the line running from Central Celebes to the North Moluccas. *Chrysochroa kaupii* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, from Ceram and Amboina of the South Moluccas, another relative of this new species in the genus *Chrysochroa*, has the mesosternum horizontal to the prosternum and is more remote from this species than from the Philippine species of the group, though it has closer external resemblance to *praelonga*. This pattern of distribution recalls us of that of the *magellanus* species-group in the genus *Troides* of the birdwing butterflies.

### ***Chrysochroa variabilis*** H. DEYROLLE, 1864

*Chrysochroa variabilis* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 8.
*Chrysochroa* (*Chrysochroa*) *caroli*: KERREMANS, 1897, Note Leyden Mus., **19**: 152 (nec PERROUD, 1853).

*Range*. Indonesia (N. Moluccas).

### ***Chrysochroa variabilis variabilis*** H. DEYROLLE, 1864, s. str.

*Chrysochroa variabilis* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 8.
*Chrysochroa variabilis* H. DEYROLLE var. *A*: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, ibid., **8**: 8.
*Chrysochroa* (*Chrysochroa*) *caroli*: KERREMANS, 1897, Note Leyden Mus., **19**: 152 (nec PERROUD, 1853).
*Chrysochroa* (*Chrysochroa*) *caroli* PERROUD var. *b*: KERREMANS, 1908, Monogr. Bupr., **3**, Chrysochroini–Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.

*Range.* N. Moluccas (Batjan, Mandioli, Kasiruta).

### *Chrysochroa variabilis funebris* THÉRY, 1897

*Chrysochroa funebris* THÉRY, 1897, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., **66**: 368.
*Chrysochroa variabilis* H. DEYROLLE var. *B*: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 8.
*Chrysochroa* (*Chrysochroa*) *caroli* PERROUT var. *c*: KERREMANS, 1908, Monogr. Bupr., **3**, Chrysochroini – Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.
*Chrysochroa* (*Chrysochroa*) *caroli* PERROUT var. *funebris*: KERREMANS, 1908, ibid., **3**, Chrysochroini – Chalcophorini: Chalcophorites (pars): 101.

*Range.* N. Moluccas (Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Morotai).

The colour pattern of the body of this species given by H. DEYROLLE in his original description is "Rouge pourpre métallique en-dessous, tête et prothorax de même couleur, le dernier parfois vert ou verdâtre; élytres vertes, extrémité rouge cuivreux, passant au brun sur les bords postérieurs," and the habitat mentioned by him is "Gilolo, Batchan." However, the brighter form, which accords well with the original description, is restricted to Batjan (=Batchan) and its vicinities, whereas the range of the darker form is confined to Halmahera (=Gilolo) and its vicinities. I am inclined to regard each of them as independent subspecies. The same pattern of differenciation is found between the two subspecies, *croesus* WALLACE, 1859, from Batjan and *lydius* FELDER, 1865, from Halmahera, of a birdwing butterfly, *Ornithoptera croesus* WALLACE.

### Genus *Pseudocallopistus* OBENBERGER, 1942

*Pseudocallopistus* OBENBERGER, 1942, Acta ent. Mus. natn. Pragae, Čechoslov., **20**: 231 (type species: *Pseudocallopistus platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942, by monotypy).
*Descarpentriesia* Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, (A), **8**: 182 (nec RUTER, 1964) (type species: *Chrysochroa resplendens* GORY, 1840, by original designation) (syn. et hom. nov.).

Type species: *Pseudocallopistus platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942 (=*Chrysochroa resplendens* GORY, 1840).

### *Pseudocallopistus resplendens* (GORY, 1840)

*Chrysochroa resplendens* GORY, 1840, Hist. nat. Icon. Ins. Coléopt., Suppl. Bupr., Paris, **4**: 61.
*Callopistus resplendens*: H. DEYROLLE, 1864, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **8**: 10.
*Pseudocallopistus platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942, Acta ent. Mus. natn. Pragae, Čechoslov., **20**: 231 (syn. nov.).
*Descarpentriesia resplendens*: Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, (A), **8**: 183.

*Range.* Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Natuna Is.

*Descarpentriesia* Y. KUROSAWA, 1982, is a synonym of *Pseudocallopistus* OBENBERGER, 1942, and a homonym of *Descarpentriesia* RUTER, 1964, of a Malagasy cetoniid.

*Pseudocallopistus platynotus* OBENBERGER, 1942, from Borneo is nothing but a synonym of *Callopistus resplendens* (Gory, 1840), from the Malay Peninsula.

## 要約

黒沢良彦：熱帯アジア産タマムシ類に関する新知見（3）．——熱帯アジアに多くの種類を含むルリタマムシ族 Chrysochroini は，タマムシ科のうちではもっとも大型で美麗な種類ばかりからなる一群であるが，いまだに命名されていない分類群が多く残されているばかりでなく，その分類体系さえもまだ確立されてはいない．今回はそのうちの2新種 *Demochroa hashimotoi* と *Chrysochroa cyaneonigra*，および3新亜種 *Megaloxantha bicolor ohtanii*, *M. nigricornis luzonica* と *M. brunnea hainana* を記載し，*Chrysochroa variabilis* H. Deyrolle, 1864 を2亜種 *variabilis* s. str. と *funebris* Théry, 1897 に分割し，さらに *Callopistus resplendens* (Gory, 1840) を基準種として創設された属 *Descarpentriesia* Y. Kurosawa, 1982 は，コガネムシ科ハナムグリ亜科の属 *Descarpentriesia* Ruter, 1964 により先取されていて使えないうえに，属 *Pseudocallopistus* Obenberger, 1942 のシノニムである旨を記した．しかし，*Pseudocallopistus* Obenberger の基準種 *P. platynotus* Obenberger, 1942 は *Callopistus resplendens* (Gory, 1840) のシノニムである．

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# Some New Sericid Beetles (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from Taiwan

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**Abstract** Six new sericid beetles are described from Taiwan. They are: *Trichomaladera yasutoshii*, *Maladera taoyuanensis*, *Amiserica nitididorsis*, *A. loi*, *Gastroserica formosana* and *Hoplomaladera monticola*. Key to the Taiwanese species are provided for the genera *Amiserica* and *Gastroserica*.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his critical reading of the original manuscript, and also to Messrs. Yasutoshi SHIBATA, Jiin-iyi LO and Kiyoyuki MIZUSAWA for their kindness in entrusting those valuable specimens to the author for investigation. The types designated in this study are preserved in the author's collection.

### ***Trichomaladera yasutoshii*** H. KOBAYASHI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Zuguro-ubuge-biroudo-kogane]

(Figs. 4, 8)

Elongate, light brown, with antennal club yellowish brown, margins of pronotum, anterior tibiae and tarsi light reddish brown, dorsal surface reddish brown, head blackish brown. Surface of body opaque, with clypeus, antennae, tibiae and tarsi shining.

Clypeus subtrapezoidal, coarsely, densely punctate, covered with erect hairs, with anterior margin reflexed and feebly emarginate. Head sparsely, finely punctate, covered with erect hairs on frons, somewhat sparsely on vertex. Eyes rather large and protruding, two-thirds as broad as frons between them. Antennae 10-segmented, with club 2.2 times as long as footstalk in male.

Pronotum somewhat densely, faintly punctate, covered with sparse erect hairs, fringed with long bristles on anterior and lateral margins; lateral margins weakly curved just before the middle, gradually convergent to front, nearly straight behind, anterior angles somewhat acute, posterior ones subrectangular. Scutellum almost of the same length as its breadth, sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra bearing scattered subrecumbent and erect hairs, with sulci rather densely punctate, the punctures somewhat forming a row in each sulcus; intervals moderately convex, very sparsely punctate. Pygidium moderately convex, sparsely and finely punctate, bearing sparse hairs.

Propleuron deeply sulcate behind. Abdominal sternites with a row of setigerous punctures, middle of basal sternite with somewhat dense short hairs. Posterior femur elliptical, 3.3 times as long as its breadth, sparsely punctate, with a row of rather long hairs along anterior margin, two rows of rather long hairs before and behind the middle, apical half of posterior margin slightly sinuate and feebly serrate. Posterior tibia slender, 4.6 times as long as its breadth, sparsely, longitudinally punctate, with outer terminal spur 0.6 times as long as basal tarsal segment. Posterior tarsi punctate, without setae on ventral side.

Length: 13.0 mm; breadth: 5.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Akuao, near Kuanshan (2,714 m alt.), Kaohsiung Hsien, 19–VIII–1987, Y. SHIBATA leg.

This species is closely allied to *Trichomaladera rufofusca* KOBAYASHI et NOMURA, 1979, but it may be separated from the latter by the following points: elongate body; hairs of dorsal surface more scattered than in *T. rufofusca*; posterior tibia 4.6 times as long as its breadth.

### ***Maladera taoyuanensis*** H. KOBAYASHI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tôen-biroudo-kogane]

(Figs. 5, 9)

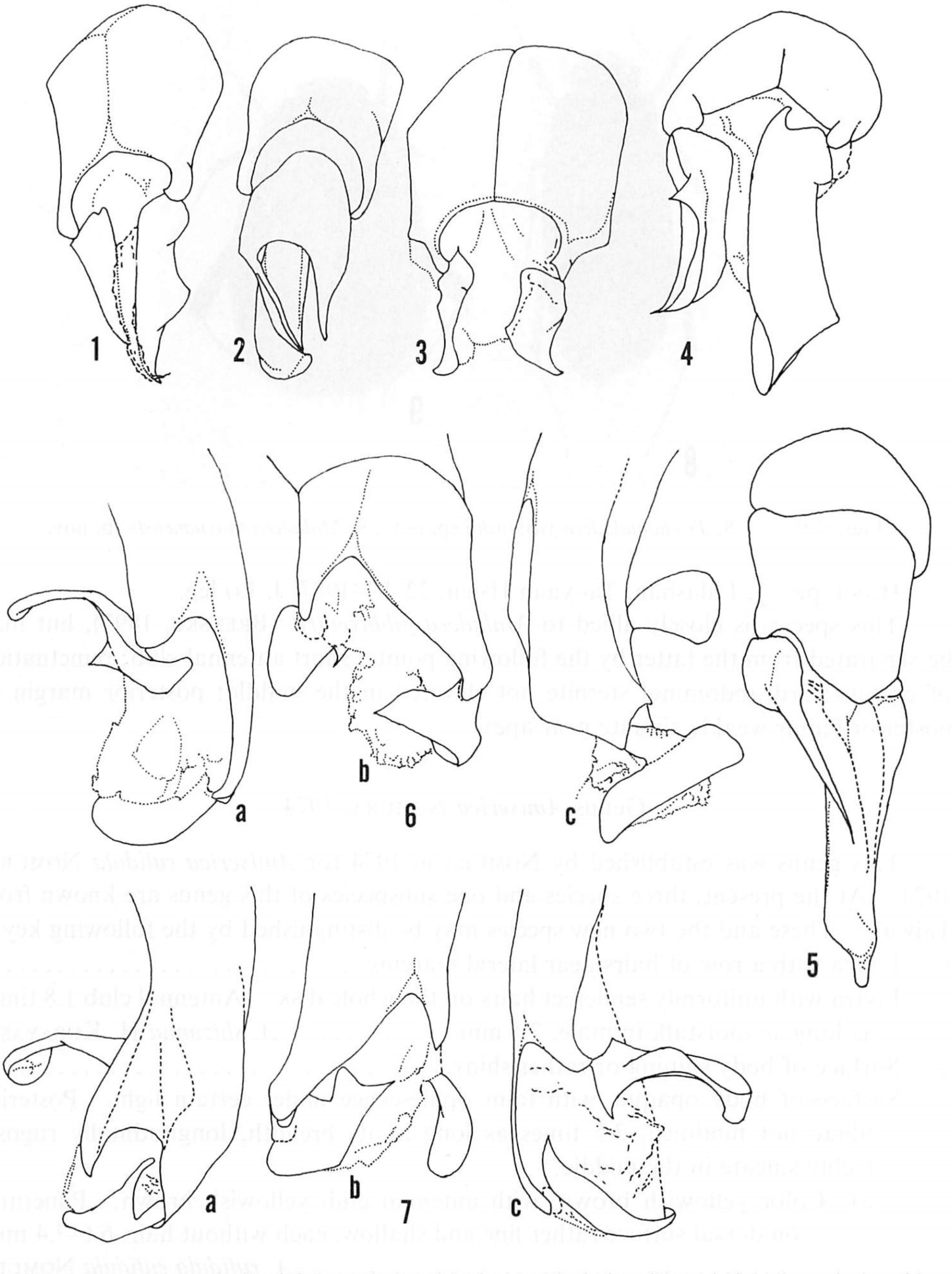
Elongate oval, dark reddish brown, with antennal club reddish brown, dorsal surface blackish brown. Surface of body opaque, with a slight opalescence under certain light, clypeus, antennae, tibiae and tarsi shining.

Clypeus densely and rather finely punctate in the middle, densely and rather coarsely punctate on each side, almost flattened above, with several, rather long, erect hairs on apical half, with anterior margin broadly and weakly emarginate; frontoclypeal suture angulate in the middle. Frons faintly, sparsely punctate, bearing a few erect hairs near eyes, with a very faint longitudinal line in the middle. Antennae 10-segmented, with club longer than footstalk in male.

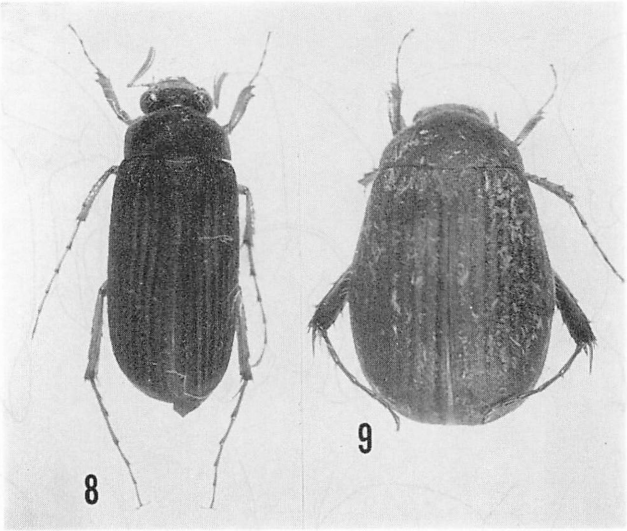
Pronotum sparsely, finely punctate, fringed with sparse hairs on each side of anterior margin and along the lateral ones; lateral margins broadest at base, roundly convergent to front, anterior angles protruded but not acute, posterior ones subrectangular. Scutellum sparsely punctate. Elytral intervals weakly convex, sparsely and finely punctate. Pygidium feebly convex, faintly and sparsely punctate, bearing scattered erect hairs near apical margin.

Abdominal sternites sparsely punctate, each with a transverse row of setae. Posterior femur sparsely punctate, 2.5 times as broad as its length, with two transverse rows of hairs near anterior and posterior margins; posterior margin weakly sinuate near apex, without fine serration. Posterior tibia somewhat dilated, 2.7 times as long as its breadth, rather coarsely, though shallowly, punctate on basal half, almost impunctate on apical half; outer terminal spur 0.8 times as long as basal tarsal segment.

Length: 10.5 mm; breadth: 6.0 mm.



Figs. 1–7. Male genitalia, left lateral view (a), dorso-apical view (b) and right lateral view (c). —— 1, *Gastroserica marginalis puncticollis* Brenske; 2, *Gastroserica formosana* sp. nov.; 3, *Hoplomaladera monticola* sp. nov.; 4, *Trichomaladera yasutoshii* sp. nov.; 5, *Maladera taoyuanensis* sp. nov.; 6, *Amiserica nitididorsis* sp. nov; 7, *Amiserica loi* sp. nov.



Figs. 8–9. —— 8, *Trichomaladera yasutoshii* sp. nov.; 9, *Maladera taoyuanensis* sp. nov.

Holotype: ♂, Lalashan, Taoyuan Hsien, 22–VI–1987, J. LO leg.

This species is closely allied to *Maladera gibbiventris* (BRENSKE, 1897), but may be separated from the latter by the following points: short antennal club; punctuation of clypeus; 3rd abdominal sternite not elevated in the middle; posterior margin of posterior femur weakly sinuate near apex.

### Genus *Amiserica* NOMURA, 1974

This genus was established by NOMURA in 1974 for *Amiserica rufidula* NOMURA, 1974. At the present, three species and one subspecies of this genus are known from Taiwan. These and the two new species may be distinguished by the following key:

1. Elytra with a row of hairs near lateral margins. .......................... 2
— Elytra with uniformly semierect hairs on the whole disk. Antennal club 1.8 times as long as footstalk in male. 7.5 mm. ............. *A. shizumui* H. KOBAYASHI
2. Surface of body shining or rather shiny. ................................ 3
— Surface of body opaque, with faint opalescence under certain light. Posterior tibiae not modified, 3.5 times as long as its breadth, longitudinally rugose, feebly sulcate in the middle.
  a) Color yellowish brown, with antennal club yellowish brown. Punctures on dorsal surface rather fine and shallow, each without hair. 6.6–7.4 mm. ....................................... *A. rufidula rufidula* NOMURA
  b) Color black to dark reddish black, ventral surface reddish to dark reddish black. Punctures on dorsal surface fine and distinct, each with a short but conspicuous hair. 6.5–6.7 mm. ......... *A. rufidula piceola* NOMURA

3. Surface of body shining. Color reddish brown to dark reddish brown. Antennae 10-segmented, with club 1.6 times as long as footstalk in male. ............ 4

— Surface of body rather shiny, elytra somewhat opalescent under certain light. Color dark reddish brown below, almost black above. Antennae 9-segmented, with club 1.3 times as long as footstalk in male. Pygidium without a smooth longitudinal line on disk. 8.0 mm. .................... *A. babai* H. KOBAYASHI

4. Color reddish brown to dark reddish brown. Intervals finely and somewhat densely punctate. Abdominal sternites 2nd to 5th each with faint ridge on posterior margin, bearing a row of hairs on the middle, 2nd to 4th scattered with some short hairs on the middle and at the sides. 7.5–8.6 mm. ........... ................................................ *A. nitididorsis* sp. nov.

— Color dark reddish brown. Intervals coarsely, rather densely punctate, somewhat irregularly and agglutinately in part. Each abdominal sternite almost flattened, bearing a row of long hairs at the middle, hairs of 5th sternite a little shorter than its length. 8.0 mm. ............................ *A. loi* sp. nov.

## ***Amiserica nitididorsis*** H. KOBAYASHI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Tsuya-chibi-biroudo-kogane]

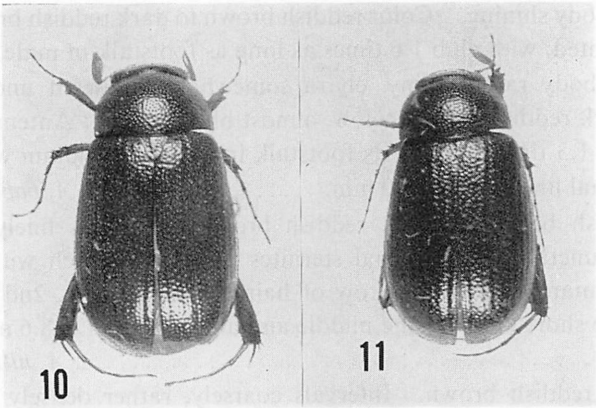
(Figs. 6 a–c, 10)

Elongate oval, reddish brown to dark reddish brown or blackish brown above and beneath, with antennal club yellowish brown to reddish brown. Surface of body shining.

Clypeus strongly narrowed to front, coarsely, densely punctate, with anterior margin reflexed and feebly sinuate at the middle, bearing rather long scattered erect hairs on the disk. Fronto-clypeal suture widely arcuate, somewhat angulate at the middle. Frons rather densely punctate, bearing several long erect hairs near eyes. Antennae 10-segmented, with club composed of 3 lamellae, 1.6 times as long as footstalk in male, and of the same length as the latter in female.

Pronotum 1.9 times as broad as its length, broadest at the base, evenly and rather densely punctate; lateral margins weakly curved at the middle, gradually convergent to front, almost subparallel-sided behind, feebly sinuate near the base; anterior angles somewhat protruded but not acute, posterior ones subrectangular; lateral and anterior margins fringed with long sparse hairs. Scutellum a little broader than its length, sparsely punctate near margins, almost impunctate at the middle. Each elytron with a row of erect hairs near the side, sulci finely and sparsely punctate, intervals finely and somewhat densely punctate, lateral margins fringed rather densely with hairs except near apex. Pygidium most highly convex near apical margin in both sexes, coarsely, rather densely punctate, with a feeble smooth longitudinal line at the middle, bearing scattered rather long hairs near the posterior margin.

Abdominal sternites rather finely, sparsely punctate, 2nd to 5th faintly ridged on



Figs. 10–11. — 10, *Amiserica nitididorsis* sp. nov.; 11, *Amiserica loi* sp. nov.

each posterior margin, each with a row of hairs at the middle (2nd to 4th bearing some short hairs on the middle and the sides), anal sternite rather densely covered with long tawny hairs except at the middle. Posterior femur ellipsoidal, 2.3 times as long as its breadth, broadly sinuate on apical half of posterior margin, coarsely and sparsely punctate on apical two-thirds, almost impunctate behind, with two rows of hairs and a serrate transverse ridge just behind anterior margin. Posterior tibia somewhat dilated, 2.3 times as long as its breadth, coarsely, sparsely punctate, widely sulcate in the middle, with a serrate longitudinal ridge extending from base to apical third on the outer side, longer terminal spur being just shorter than basal tarsal segment.

Length: 7.5–8.6 mm; breadth: 4.5–5.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Herwangshan, Nantou Hsien, 18–VI–1984, J. Lo leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Shihtzutou, Nantou Hsien, 3–V–1984, J. Lo leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 18–III–1985, J. Lo leg.; 1 ♀, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 27–IV–1986, J. Lo leg.; 2 ♀♀, Iahau, near Wulai, Taipei Hsien, 5–V–1968, K. Takahashi leg.

### *Amiserica loi* H. Kobayashi, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Nise-tsuya-chibi-biroudo-kogane]

(Figs. 7 a–c, 11)

This species resembles very closely the preceding species, but differs from the latter in the following points: intervals coarsely, rather densely punctate, somewhat irregularly and agglutinately in part; pygidium densely punctate, bearing rather long scattered hairs on apical half; each abdominal sternite almost flattened, rather sparsely punctate, bearing a row of long hairs at the middle, hairs of 5th sternite a little shorter than its length, anal sternite rather densely covered with semierect hairs, some of them situated at the sides being very long.

Length: 8.0 mm; breadth: 4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Shihtzutou, Nantou Hsien, 3–V–1984, J. Lo leg.

## Genus *Gastroserica* Brenske, 1897

In 1923, *Gastroserica bicolor* was described for the first time from Taiwan by Niijima and Kinoshita. After that, the author added *G. marginalis puncticollis* Brenske to the Taiwanese fauna in 1983, a species that had theretofore been known from Mainland China. These two species and a new species may be distinguished by the following key:

1. Each abdominal sternite with scattered hairs and besides a transverse row of hairs. ........................................................................ 2

— Each abdominal sternite only with a transverse row of hairs. Dorsal surface yellowish brown to reddish brown, middle of pronotum and odd number intervals blackish brown to black. Antennae 9-segmented, with club composed of 4 lamellae, twice as long as footstalk in male. 6.0–6.3 mm. .......... ................................................ *G. formosana* sp. nov.

2. Elytra either black or with reddish brown 3rd and 5th intervals, feebly iridescent under certain light. Antennae 10-segmented, with club composed of 3 lamellae and 7th segment about a half as long as each club segment in male, of 3 lamellae and 7th segment much shorter than that but pointed in female, shorter than footstalk in both sexes. 7.5–9.0 mm. (Fig. 1) ................................ ................................. *G. marginalis puncticollis* Brenske

— Elytra almost uniformly yellowish brown to reddish brown, or reddish brown, with black stripes along elytral suture and margins, or entirely black. Dorsal surface almost opaque. Antennae 10-segmented, with club composed of 4 lamellae in male, of 3 lamellae and 7th segment about a half as long as each club segment in female, 1.8 times as long as footstalk in male, subequal to it in female. 6.5–7.9 mm. ..................... *G. bicolor* Niijima et Kinoshita

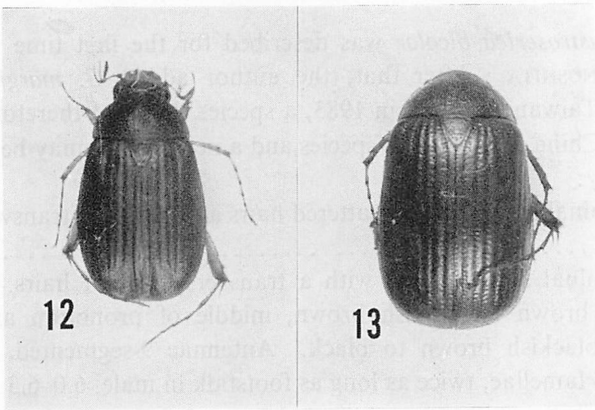
### *Gastroserica formosana* H. Kobayashi, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Taiwan-harige-biroudo-kogane]

(Figs. 2, 12)

Oval and compact, ventral surface and sides of pygidium blackish brown to black, with antennal club, head and the middle of pronotum black, clypeus yellowish brown, legs, antennal footstalk and margins of pronotum yellowish brown to reddish brown, elytra yellowish brown to reddish brown, with odd number intervals blackish brown to black. Surface of body dully lustrous, feebly opalescent under certain light on elytra, with clypeus and legs (except at the middle of femora) shining.

Clypeus oblong, densely punctate, with a round elevation in the middle near apical margin, bearing rather dense erect hairs on the whole disk; anterior angles widely rounded, anterior margin reflexed and alomst straight. Fronto-clypeal suture somewhat angulate at the middle. Frons sparsely punctate, bearing a few long erect hairs near eyes. Antennae 10-segmented, with club composed of 4 lamellae, twice



Figs. 12–13. —— 12, *Gastroserica formosana* sp. nov.; 13, *Hoplomaladera monticola* sp. nov.

as long as footstalk in male.

Pronotum 1.8 times as broad as its length, finely and sparsely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic hair; lateral margins faintly curved at the middle, convergent to front, feebly so behind, anterior angles obtusely angulate, posterior angles subrectangular, sides of anterior margin and lateral margins fringed with long sparse hairs. Scutellum longer than its breadth, sparsely punctate at the sides, almost impunctate at the middle. Each elytron covered with much scattered, rather short hairs on disk and two or three long bristles near apex, each sulcus finely and rather densely punctate, intervals convex, sparsely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic hair; lateral margins fringed rather densely with hairs except near apex. Pygidium gently convex, sparsely and shallowly punctate, bearing rather long sparse hairs along the sides.

Each abdominal sternite with a transverse row of hairs on apical third or the middle, very sparsely, finely punctate, each puncture with a microscopic hair, anal sternite with a longitudinal sulcus at the middle. Posterior femur ellipsoidal, 2.6 times as long as its breadth, lower posterior margin produced at the middle, very sparsely and finely punctate, finely serrate on apical third, and with two inconspicuous rows of hairs. Posterior tibia broadest at apical third, 3.5 times as long as its breadth, very faintly punctate, and finely serrate on inner apical half, with longer terminal spur of about a half length of basal tarsal segment. Posterior tarsus somewhat distinctively carinate from 1st to 3rd segments, without setae on ventral side.

Length: 6.0–6.3 mm; breadth: 3.3–3.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Guangaushan, Nantou Hsien, 14–IV–1984, J. Lo leg. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Nanshanchi, Nantou Hsien, 12–IV–1985, J. Lo leg.; 1 ♂, same locality, 7–IV–1987, J. Lo leg.; 2 ♂♂, Sungkang, Nantou Hsien, 29–IV–1986, J. Lo leg.

### *Hoplomaladera monticola* H. KOBAYASHI, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Miyama-mizo-biroudo-kogane]

(Figs. 3, 13)

Oblong-oval, light reddish brown above and beneath, with antennal club blackish brown, margins of middle and posterior tibiae dark-colored. Surface of body with dull lustre.

Clypeus subtrapezoidal, with anterior margin widely sinuate, very densely and somewhat rugosely punctate, with a feeble transverse impression and a row of sparse erect hairs in front. Fronto-clypeal suture somewhat angulate at the middle. Frons finely and sparsely punctate, with a feeble longitudinal line at middle, bearing several rather long hairs near eyes. Antennae 10-segmented, with club composed of 3 lamellae, 1.6 times as long as footstalk in male.

Pronotum twice as broad as its length, broadest at the base, rather sparsely punctate, lateral margins gradually convergent to front and feebly arcuate near anterior angles, anterior angles protruded, posterior ones subrectangular, sides of anterior margin and lateral ones fringed with short sparse hairs. Scutellum almost of the same length as its breadth, very finely, sparsely punctate at the sides, impunctate at the middle. Elytra with scattered rather long or short hairs, striae rather densely punctate, intervals moderately convex, smooth. Pygidium broad triangular, feebly convex, sparsely punctate, somewhat densely bearing hairs on the sides and apical half of the middle.

Mesosternal process protruding, rounded at the tip. Abdominal sternites finely and rather densely punctate, each with a row of short hairs. Posterior femur 2.6 times as long as its breadth, broadened at the middle and very sparsely punctate. Middle and posterior femur with each posterior margin feebly sinuate and finely serrate on apical third. Posterior tibia rather slender, feebly sulcate and longitudinally punctate, outer terminal spur a little shorter than basal tarsal segment. Posterior tarsi impunctate, without setae on ventral side.

Length: 7.5 mm; breadth: 4.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Guandaoshan, Nantou Hsien, 10–IV–1984, J. Lo leg.

This species is closely allied to *Hoplomaladera shibatai* Nomura, 1974, but may be separated from the latter by the following points: small-sized body; dully lustrous surface of body; posterior tarsi without setae on the ventral side.

## 要　　約

小林裕和：台湾産ビロウドコガネの数新種. —— ビロウドコガネ類に含まれる6種のコガネムシの新種を，台湾から記載するとともに，台湾に分布している *Amiserica* 属および *Gastroserica* 属の検索表を作成した．また，それぞれの新種を次のように命名した：*Trichomaladera yasutoshii*, *Maladera taoyuanensis*, *Amiserica nitididorsis*, *A. loi*, *Gastroserica formosana*, *Hoplomaladera monticola*.

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——— & H. KOBAYASHI, 1979. Notes on some sericid-beetles from Taiwan. *Ibid.*, **29**: 7–13.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 220, November 15, 1991

## 新刊紹介

「中国弧丽金龟属志（鞘翅目：丽金龟科）［中国昆虫图志之一］」 林　平著．71 pp.＋25 pls. 1988. 天则出版社． [The *Popillia* of China (Coleoptera Rutelidae) [Ilustritaj Ĉinaj Insekt-Faŭnoj: I]. By LIN Ping. Tianze Eldonejo.

中国に分布している *Popillia* 属のモノグラフがこの本の内容である．本文は中国語であるが，最後の方に種の検索表と新種の記載が載っていて，この部分だけが英文となっている．12 種の新種を含む 57 種について，個体変異や地域変異についてもカラーの図版が 10 ページにわたって付いているほか，雌雄の交尾器についても線画あるいは写真で紹介されている．あまり知ることのできない地域のものでもあり，内容的には，かなり充実した研究の成果をまとめたものとして評価できるものと考えられる．惜しむらくは，全編を通して校正が果たして行われたのかどうか，と疑わせるほど誤植が多い．また，原記載中に指示されている図版番号がほとんど間違っていて，そのままでは違う種の図を示しているので，注意が必要である．

この本によると，台湾に分布し今までに *Popillia cyanea* HOPE, 1831，として日本で記録してきた種は，実は中国大陸に広く分布している *P. mutans* NEWMAN, 1838，であること，さらに，同じく *P. histeroidea* GYLLENHAL, 1817，または *P. coerulea* BOHEMAN, 1858，としてきた種は，*P. livida* LIN, 1988，という台湾に固有の新種であることがわかった．

著者からは私信で，次回には *Anomala* 属についてまとめたい，といってきている．広大な中国全土にわたって，種類の多いこの属についての論文が完成すれば，最近，標本の集まりつつある周辺の地域の研究に大いに役立つものと期待される．

（小林裕和）

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 221–228, November 15, 1991

# Two New Apterous Staphylinids (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan[1)]

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**Abstract** Two new species of apterous staphylinids obtained from Taiwan are described and illustrated. One of them, belonging to the genus *Platydomene* and was collected at Kuan-kao of the Yü-shan Mountains, is described under the name *P. taiwanensis*. The other belonging to the group of *Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *abnormalis* obtained on Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan is described under the name *Q.* (*M.*) *nishikawai*.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, I had an opportunity to examine two interesting staphylinids obtained on high mountains of Taiwan. They are characterized by vestigial eyes and degenerated hind wings. One of them belongs to the genus *Platydomene* of the Paederinae and the other to the group of *Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *abnormalis* SHARP.

After a close examination, it has become apparent that these species are new to science, and will be described in the present paper. The holotypes of the two new species to be described are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness in giving me the opportunity of studying on the interesting specimens and much valuable advice on the present study. Deep gratitude is also due to Professor Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA of Ohtemon-Gakuin University, Osaka, for his kindness in supplying the specimens used in this study.

## ***Platydomene taiwanensis*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

Body length: 7.4 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body narrow, elongate and subdepressed above. Colour testaceous and moderately shining, with elytra and legs somewhat paler, mouth-parts, tibiae and tarsi of fore legs darkened.

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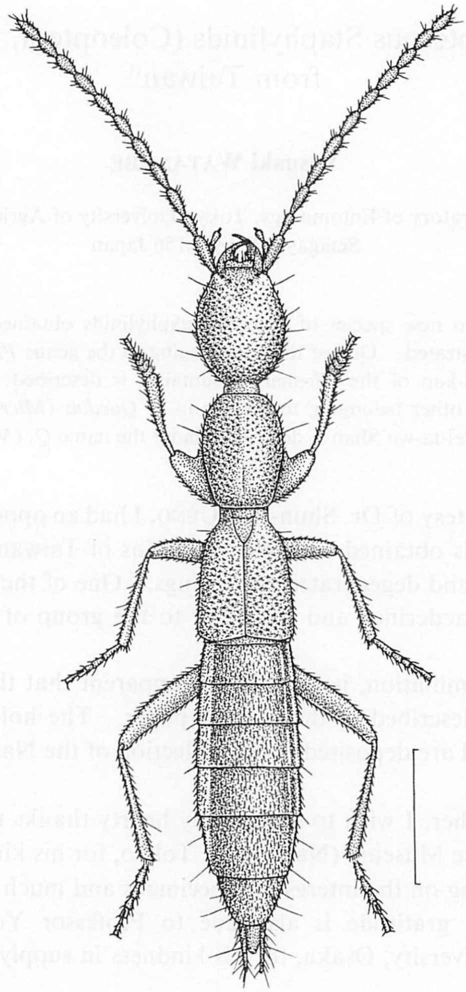


Fig. 1. *Platydomene taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♂, from Kuan-kao on the Yü-shan Mountains. Scale: 2.0 mm.

Head oval, gently convex medially, distinctly longer than broad (length/width= 1.17), widest near the middle and much more strongly narrowed posteriad than anteriad; lateral sides gently arcuate; surface densely, coarsely and setiferously punctured, except for impunctate front area between antennal tubercles, the punctures becoming sparser and larger on vertexal area than on latero-basal areas, provided with a large setiferous puncture just inside each antennal tubercle and with a number of long conspicuous brownish setae on each temporal part; eyes vestigial, the longitudinal diameter one-eighth as long as temple. Antennae elongate and not thickened towards terminal segments, extending to anterior margin of elytra, with three proximal segments not

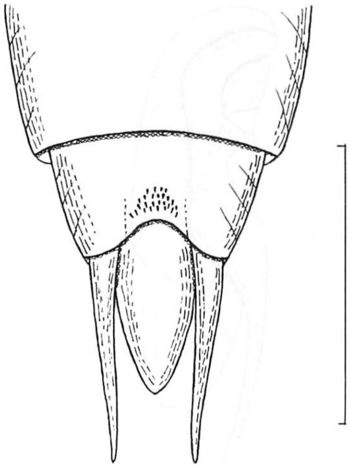
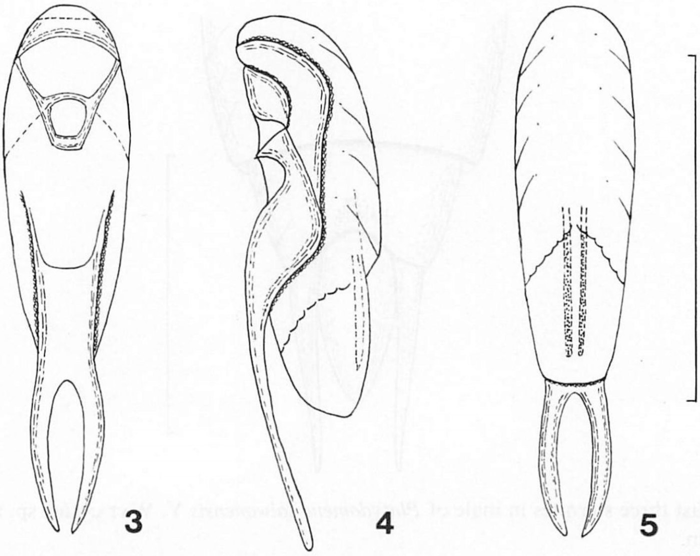


Fig. 2. Last three sternites in male of *Platydomene taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov. Scale: 1.0 mm.

so opaque than the remaining segments, 1st slightly widened apicad and longest, more than three times as long as broad, 2nd constricted at the base, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.75), but a half as long as and slightly narrower (2nd/1st=0.93) than 1st, 3rd somewhat dilated apicad, 2.5 times as long as broad and apparently longer than 2nd (3rd/2nd=1.43), 4th to 7th equal in length to one another, each more than twice as long as width and somewhat shorter than 3rd (each of 4th to 7th / 3rd=0.90), 7th slightly narrower than 6th (7th/6th=0.88), 8th and 9th equal in length and width to each other, each somewhat shorter (8th or 9th / 7th=0.89) and narrower (8th or 9th/ 7th=0.88) than 7th, 10th slightly shorter (10th/9th=0.94) but as broad as 9th, apicalmost spindle-shaped, more than twice as long as broad, a little longer (apicalmost/ 10th=1.20) and broader (apicalmost/10th=1.21) than 10th, acuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum moderately convex and evidently longer than broad (length/width= 1.46), a little longer (pronotum/head=1.12) but somewhat narrower (pronotum/ head=0.90) than head, widest at anterior third and narrowed both anteriad and posteriad, each lateral side arcuate in anterior half and nearly straight in posterior half, anterior margin shallowly emarginate at the middle, posterior margin almost truncate, anterior angles rounded but not visible from above, posterior ones rectangular but blunt at each corner; surface moderately closely covered with rather coarse setiferous punctures, provided with a longitudinal smooth band along median line, the basal part of which is obsoletely and longitudinally depressed. Scutellum tongue-shaped, bearing a few coarse setiferous punctures on the surface. Elytra depressed above and dilated posteriad, distinctly longer than broad (length / width=1.31), as long as but a little broader than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=1.12), each lateral side almost straight,



Figs. 3–5. Male genitalia of *Platydomene taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; ventaral view (3), lateral view (4), and dorsal view (5). Scale: 1.0 mm.

posterior margin shallowly emarginate at the middle, posterior angles rounded; surface rather densely and coarsely punctured, and covered with fine yellowish pubescence; each epipleuron provided with a fine longitudinal carina.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided; surface of each tergite rather densely and finely punctured, and more densely covered with fine pubescence than on elytra; preapical sternite in male semicircularly excised at the middle of posterior margin, and provided with a shallow depression in front of the excision, the surface of this depression distinctly asperate; 5th visible sternite broadly and shallowly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin. Legs relatively slender, anterior femora remarkably thickened, each armed with a broad blunt tooth near apical third on the inner face; protibiae dilated apicad, each provided with a distinct groove in basal half of the inner surface and with four comb-like transverse rows of dark short setae within the groove; meso- and metatibiae normal, 1st to 4th protarsal segments strongly widened.

Male genital organ elongate and almost symmetrical. Median lobe membraneous and elliptical in dorsal view, much shorter but somewhat broader than fused paramere, provided with a pair of narrow longitudinal sclerites at the dorsal side. Fused paramere sclerotized, constricted at the middle, divided into two lobes by a very deep cleft in apical half, each apical lobe being narrow, feebly curved internally in apical half.

Holotype: ♂, Kuan-kao, 2,550 m alt., Yü-shan Mts., Hsin-i Hsiang, Nan-t'ou Hsien, central Taiwan, 26–X–1990, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

*Distribution.* Central Taiwan.

The present new species is different from the other members of the genus in the following combination of the features: eyes vestigial, their longitudinal diameter much shorter than temples, pronotum provided with a smooth median band throughout its length, elytra distinctly dilated posteriad and as long as pronotum, their surface rather densely and coarsely punctured, hind wings degenerated.

### ***Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *nishikawai*** Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Body length: 14.5 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 8.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided and subdepressed above. Colour reddish brown and moderately shining, with mandibles blackish in apical halves, antennae except for three proximal segments and legs more or less darkened, abdomen feebly iridescent.

Head suborbicular, feebly convex medially and somewhat transverse (width/length=1.11), widest at the middle and more strongly narrowed posteriad than anteriad, lateral sides gently arcuate; surface smooth, but sparsely scattered with extremely fine punctures and with microscopic coriaceous ground sculpture all over, provided with a transverse depression along anterior margin between antennal tubercles and a shallow small depression at the middle behind the front depression; temporal parts covered extensively with numerous and rather coarse setiferous punctures, the bristles blackish and decumbent forwards; eyes flat and vestigial, the longitudinal diameter less than one-sixth as long as temple. Cephalic chaetotaxy as follows: one front seta situated at each side of front margin, one post-antennal seta just behind each antennal tubercle, one supraorbital seta inside each eye, two internal temporal setae arranged in a longitudinal series in posterior half inside each temporal bristled part, two temporal setae in each temporal bristled part, and three infraorbital setae inside infraorbital crest. Antennae relatively short, not extending to the middle of pronotum, with three proximal segments polished, each dilated apicad, the remainings more or less opaque, 1st robust, more than three times as long as broad, 2nd short, about two-fifths as long as 1st, but nearly 1.5 times as long as broad, 3rd elongate, more than 2.5 times as long as broad and 1.8 times as long as 2nd, 4th to 10th equal in length to one another, 4th a little longer than broad (length/width=1.25) but conspicuously shorter than 3rd (4th/3rd=0.56), 5th to apicalmost equal in width to one another, each somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.11), 5th a little broader than 4th (5th/4th=1.13), apicalmost about twice as long as broad and apparently longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.90), subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum convex above and slightly transverse (width/length=1.05), a little broader than head (pronotum/head=1.10), widest near the middle and more strongly narrowed posteriad than anteriad, lateral parts deflexed in front but deplanate in pos-

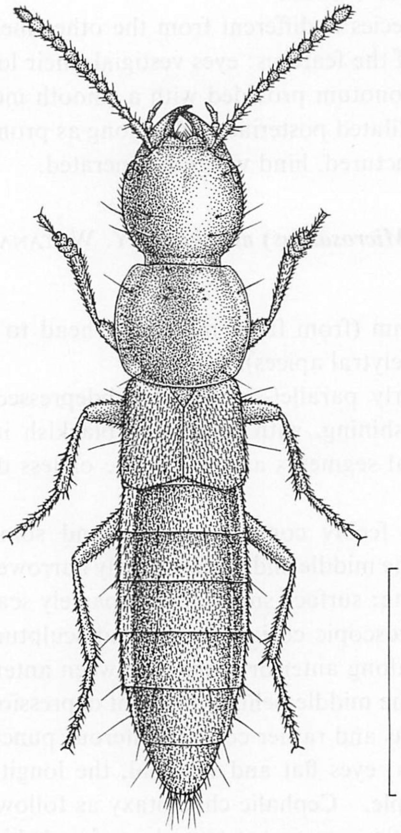


Fig. 6. *Quedius (Microsaurus) nishikawai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov., ♀, from Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan. Scale: 5.0 mm.

terior halves inside lateral margins, each lateral margin gently arcuate in anterior half and almost straight in posterior half and finely bordered, the border continuing onto posterior margin, which is broadly rounded, anterior margin not bordered and almost straight at the middle, anterior angles rectangular though blunt at the corners, posterior ones rounded; surface sparsely scattered with extremely minute punctures visible under high magnification, and with microscopic ground sculpture as on head, being provided on each side in anterior half of the middle with a dorsal series of three small setiferous punctures, of which the anteriormost is situated just behind anterior margin; median line perceptible as a very obsolete impression which disappears both behind anterior margin and before posterior margin; each lateral side sparsely scattered with small setiferous punctures and with two outstanding long blackish setae, one at anterior third and the other in front of posterior margin. Suctellum subtriangular; surface moderately closely, somewhat coarsely and setiferously punctured, and covered with ground sculpture as on pronotum. Elytra flattened above and subquadrate, transverse (width/length=1.16) and slightly narrower than pronotum (elytra/pronotum=0.96); lateral sides nearly straight, each provided with two outstanding long blackish setae, one at anterior third and the other at posterior third, but they are sometimes missing, posterior margin emarginate at the middle and forming a re-entrant angle, posterior angles somewhat obliquely truncate; surface densely but superficially punctured and densely covered with brownish pubescence.

Abdomen elongate and nearly parallel-sided, basal four visible tergites each transversely and shallowly depressed above along the base, and provided with two pairs of long blackish setae along the posterior margin, though they are sometimes missing; surface of each tergite moderately closely, rather coarsely and superficially punctured and covered with brownish pubescence. Legs relatively long; protarsi widened.

Holotype: ♀, Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan, 2,520 m alt., Tai-wu Hsiang, P'ing-tung Hsien, southern Taiwan, 18–X–1990, Y. NISHIKAWA leg.

*Distribution*. Southern Taiwan.

This new species is allied to *Q*. (*M*.) *masuzoi* Y. WATANABE (1989, p. 170) from Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng, but can be distinguished from it by the following points: head more transverse and sparsely covered with extremely minute punctures and with a small depression at the middle behind the frontal depression; each of 8th to 10th antennal segments not transverse; scutellum more closely punctured; elytra more transverse and not so narrow as compared with pronotum.

## 要　約

渡辺泰明：台湾から採集された無翅ハネカクシの 2 新種．―― 上野俊一博士（国立科学博物館）のご厚意によって，1990 年 10 月に実施された台湾高山帯の昆虫類調査の際に得られた興味深い 2 種のハネカクシを検討する機会を得た．それらはいずれも複眼が痕跡的で，後翅が退化しているきわめて特徴的な形態を呈していて，検討した結果いずれも新種と認められたので，下記の通り命名・記載した．

1. *Platydomene taiwanensis* Y. WATANABE

正基準標本：♂，台湾南投県信義郷観高，26–X–1990，西川喜朗採集．

この種は上記産地の標高 2,550 m の高地で採集され，体色は赤褐色で複眼，後翅ともに退化し，上翅肩部は明瞭にせばまり，洞窟種を思わせるような外部形態を呈している．このような形態的特徴によって本属の他種から容易に区別することができる．

2. *Quedius* (*Microsaurus*) *nishikawai* Y. WATANABE

正基準標本：♀，台湾屏東県泰武郷北大武山，18–X–1990，西川喜朗採集．

明らかにミヤマヒラタハネカクシ種群に含まれる本種は，上記産地の標高 2,520 m の地点で ♀1 頭のみが採集され，南投県能高北峯から採集された *Q*. (*M*.) *masuzoi* に近縁のものと考えられる．しかし，本種は頭部がより幅広く，微小な点刻を疎布し，前縁凹陥の中央後方にも小凹陥をそなえ，触角の 8～10 節の各節は幅より明らかに長く，小盾板はより密に点刻され，上翅はより幅広く，したがって前胸背板よりそれほど狭くならないことなどの点によって後者から区別することができる．

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# The Staphylinid Beetles Newly Recorded from Tanegashima Island

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I previously recorded 19 species of staphylinid beetles from Tanegashima Island based on the specimens collected by Dr. K. BABA (WATANABE, 1989, Trans. Essa ent. Soc., Niigata, (67): 67–68).

A small collection of staphylinids collected from Tanegashima Island were given to me through the courtesy of Mr. T. ITO. Among them, there are three species new to the fauna of this island, as recorded below. All the specimens were collected at Kumanoura in Tanegashima Island on June 27, 1965, by Tateo ITO himself. I thank him for his kindness in providing me with the specimens.

1. *Carpelimus* (*Troginus*) *exiguus* (ERICHSON), 1 ♀.
2. *Bledius* (*Pucerus*) *curvicornis* SHARP, 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.
3. *Cafius* (*Remus*) *histrio* SHARP, 1 ♀.

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# A Large-sized New *Eupiestus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Southeast Asia

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**Abstract** A new species of staphylinid beetle belonging to the genus *Eupiestus* is described from Southeast Asia under the name of *Eupiestus giganteus*. It is readily recognized from the known species of the genus on its large-sized body, long and slender antennae, presence of two pairs of peculiar spines on male head, and of a narrow but deep median sulcus and four foveae on the pronotum.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine a very interesting species of the genus *Eupiestus* collected from North Borneo, in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The specimen is a male and characterized by large-sized body, long and slender antennae, and by having two pairs of peculiar spines on the head.

The genus *Eupiestus* KRAATZ, belonging to the subfamily Piestinae, comprises such species as have subparallel and more or less rugosely sculptured body. Males of some species are furnished with spines on the head. Eighteen species of this genus have hitherto been recorded in Southeast Asia. Most of them are comparatively small-sized (2.5～4.0 mm), but only the three species, *E. miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL and *E. callosus* FAUVEL (male unknown), are large-sized (more than 5.5 mm) and furnished with spines on the male head. After a careful examination, it has become clear that the specimen from North Borneo does not agree with any of the known species. It must be a new species, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Professor Yasuaki WATANABE of Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his continuous guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Peter HAMMOND, British Museum (Natural History), London, for kindly loaning out the specimens of *Eupiestus miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* var. *unicolor* CAMERON and *Eupiestus* sp. Hearty thanks are also due to Dr. Yoshihiko KUROSAWA and Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, who gave me the opportunity of studying interesting material, and to Mr. Sumao KASAHARA for his assistance in preparing the habitus drawing inserted in this paper.

### *Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Body rather depressed above and nearly parallel-sided. Colour black, moderately shining, with mouth-parts, legs, apical segment of abdomen and antennae, except for six reddish brown apical segments, somewhat paler.

Male. Body length: 9.0–9.5 mm (from frontal margin of head including spines to anal end); 8.0–8.5 mm (excluding spines).

Head large, subtriangular, a little wider than pronotum (greatest width of head including spines / greastest width of pronotum =1.34); frontal apex furnished on either side with a relatively short pointed spine directed forwards and upwards, the margin between the spines being rounded; antennal tubercles greatly developed, expanded laterally forming a transverse callus, with its outermost part produced forwards on each side into a long, stout and slightly incurved spine, which extends far beyond the anterior margin of head; middle of frons longitudinally raised, and on each side of the raised area, there is a relatively deep subcircular fovea; base foveate in the middle; surface stuffed with indistinct, very sparse minute punctures except for three foveae which are covered with distinct reticulate ground sculpture; eyes small but prominent laterally, lying at the lateral ends of antennal tubercles; base of head transversely truncate immediately behind eyes. Antennae very long and filiform, nearly reaching apical third of abdomen; all the segments cylindrical, much longer than broad, basal five segments polished but the remainings are subopaque, 1st segment robust, about 5 times as long as broad and strongly dilated towards apex, 2nd markedly longer than broad (length/width=4.67) but a little shorter than 1st (2nd/1st=0.80), 3rd distinctly longer than broad (length/width=3.40) and a little shorter than 2nd (3rd/2nd=0.61), 4th slightly shorter than 5th (5th/4th=1.16) though longer than broad (length/width=2.20), 5th moderately dilated towards apex, 6th to 10th subequal in length to one another, each 2.3 times as long as broad and slightly dilated apicad, apicalmost a little longer than 10th (apicalmost/10th=1.28), more than three times as long as broad, and subacuminate towards the tip.

Pronotum transverse subcordate, a little narrower than elytra (greatest width of pronotum / greatest width of elytra=0.97) though somewhat wider than long (greatest width of pronotum / length of pronotum measured along the mid-line=1.39), widest just before the middle, remarkably contracted towards base, only feebly narrowed and rounded towards apex; anterior margin broadly rounded at middle and produced forwards, posterior margin almost straight and finely bordered; lateral margins feebly arcuate in anterior half, sinuate in posterior half and finely bordered; anterior angles rounded though not visible from above, posterior angles nearly rectangular, disc with one median sulcus and four foveae, a narrow but deep longitudinal median sulcus reaching neither anterior nor posterior margin, anterior and posterior parts of this sulcus more or less widened out, a large and oblong lateral fovea on each side of median sulcus extending along the lateral margin and about a half as long as pronotum,

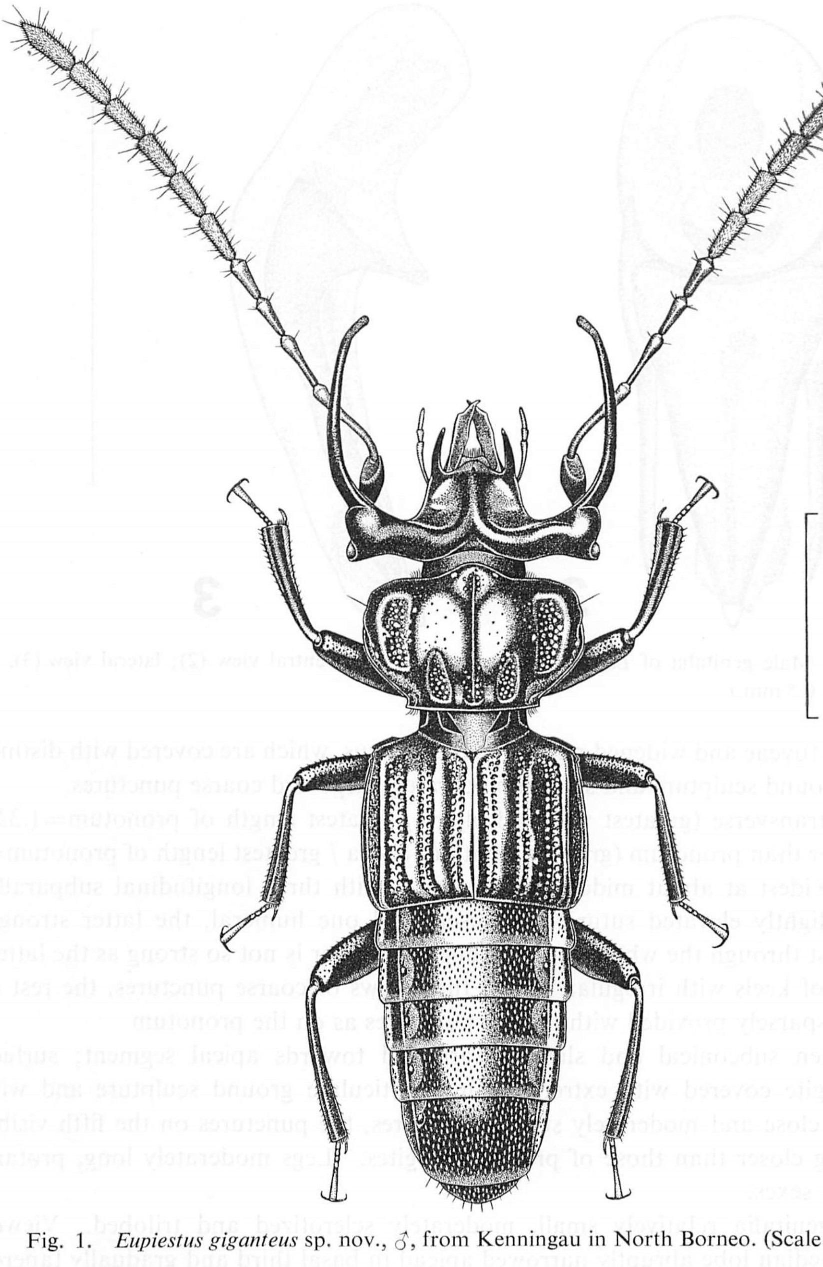
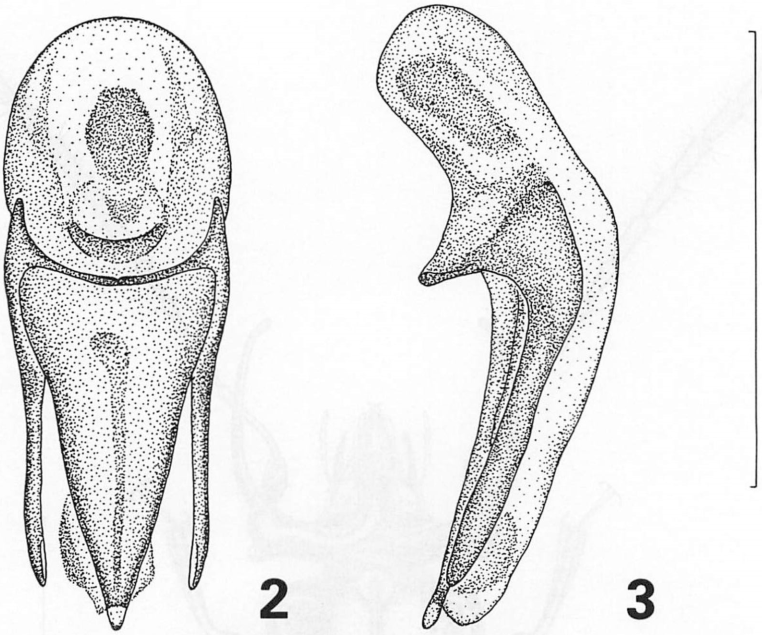


Fig. 1. *Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov., ♂, from Kenningau in North Borneo. (Scale: 2.0 mm.)

and a small more or less oblong one on either side before the base between the median sulcus and the lateral fovea, extending anteriorly a little beyond the level of posterior end of lateral one; no keels; surface provided with sparse minute punctures, except



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Eupiestus giganteus* sp. nov.; ventral view (2); lateral view (3). (Scale: 0.5 mm.)

for both the foveae and widened part of median sulcus, which are covered with distinct reticulate ground sculpture and several moderately large and coarse punctures.

Elytra transverse (greatest width of elytra / greatest length of pronotum=1.32), a little longer than pronotum (greatest length of elytra / greatest length of pronotum=1.09), and widest at about middle; each elytron with three longitudinal subparallel keels and slightly elevated suture, two discal and one humeral, the latter strongly raised almost through the whole length, while the former is not so strong as the latter, interspaces of keels with irregular two or three rows of coarse punctures, the rest of the surface sparsely provided with minute punctures as on the pronotum.

Abdomen subconical and slightly narrowed towards apical segment; surface of each tergite covered with extremely small reticulate ground sculpture and with moderately close and moderately strong punctures, the punctures on the fifth visible tergite being closer than those of proximal tergites. Legs moderately long, protarsi thin in both sexes.

Male genitalia relatively small, moderately sclerotized and trilobed. Viewed ventrally, median lobe abruptly narrowed apicad in basal third and gradually tapered in apical two-thirds towards the pointed apex. Parameres slender and a little shorter than median lobe.

Female. Body length: 6.8–7.0 mm (from frontal margin of head to anal end). Different from the male in the following characters: head small, narrower than pronotum (greatest width of head including eyes / greatest width of pornotum=0.82) and inerm, lacking ante-frontal spine, with small and not spined antennal tubercles; antennae shorter, not extending to the posterior region of elytra, 5th to 10th antennal segments each about as long as wide, 5th strongly dilated towards apex, nearly triangular though 6th to 10th segments are moniliform.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, near Kenningau 16 ml., Sabah, North Borneo, 19–III–1988, M. ITO leg. Preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: ♂, ♀, Perak, Malaysia, DOHERTY, Fry coll. 1905, 100 (in coll. Btitish Museum (Natural History), London). The male paratype has lost the second to eleventh segments of the left antenna and the eighth to eleventh segments of the right, as well as the left and right hind tarsi. The antenna glued separately on the card with the specimen is not of this species, but belongs to another kind of insect.

*Distribution.* North Borneo, Malay Peninsula.

*Notes.* This is a remarkable new species readily recognized from the known species of the genus on its large body-size, long and slender antennae, presence of two pairs of peculiar spines, short frontal spine and extremely long spine of antennal tubercle on the male head, and of a narrow but deep median sulcus and four foveae on the pronotum.

## 要約

柴田泰利：東南アジア産の大型 *Eupiestus* 属の 1 新種. —— 国立科学博物館所蔵の北ボルネオで採集された，きわめて大型で雄の頭部に顕著な 2 対の突起をもつ *Eupiestus* 属の 1 種を検する機会を得た.

*Eupiestus* 属には現在までに 18 種が記載され，すべて東南アジアから知られている．この属の種はふつう樹皮下から発見され，比較的小型 (2.5～4.0 mm) のものが多い．わずかに *E. miriceps* FAUVEL, *E. spinifer* FAUVEL, *E. callosus* FAUVEL (雄は未知) の 3 種が，やや大型 (5.5 mm 以上) で雄の頭部に顕著な突起をもつことが知られている．北ボルネオ産の種はこの 3 種に近縁のものと考えられたが，検討の結果，新種と認められたので，*Eupiestus giganteus* と命名して記載した．本種はこの属の他種とは，大型であること，雄頭部に 2 対の突起があり，触角は長くて腹部の 2/3 に達すること，そして前胸背板に中央部の細いが深い縦溝と 4 個の凹陥部があることなどにより容易に識別できる．なお，大英自然史博物館から借用した標本中にマレー半島産の本種の雌雄 (副基準標本に指定) があり，北ボルネオとマレー半島とに分布していることが判明した.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 234, November 15, 1991

# *Chlaenius rotundus* ANDREWES (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Southeast Asia

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*Chlaenius rotundus* ANDREWES (1920, p. 24) is a medium-sized callistine carabid originally described from Vietnam and Cambodia. Recently, it was recorded for the first time from Japan (KASAHARA, 1989, pp. 1–3). At the same time, excellent drawings of Japanese material and a photograph of a cotype preserved in the Natural History Museum, London, were given. After its publication, I received two specimens of this species collected in Southeast Asia. Though both are unfortunately females, they perfectly agree with the Japanese form with the exception of short elytra. They have the following standard ratios of body parts:— the specimen from Bali Is.: PW/HW 1.59, PW/PA 1.74, PW/PB 1.18, PW/PL 1.52, PA/PB 0.68, EW/PW 1.38, EL/EW 1.33; the specimen from Celebes Is.: PW/HW 1.52, PW/PA 1.67, PW/PB 1.21, PW/PL 1.40, PA/PB 0.72, EW/PW 1.46, EL/EW 1.35.

Their collecting data are as given below:

1 ♀, Abang, Bali Is., III–1990, native collector; 1 ♀, Poso, Celebes Is., 10∼16–II–1990 native collector.

Finally, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for reading the manuscript of this paper.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 235–242, November 15, 1991

# Redescriptions of the Japanese Species of the Genus *Hololepta* (Coleoptera, Histeridae), Part 2[1]

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**Abstract** This is the second part of the study of the Japanese *Hololepta*. *H. depressa* and *H. higoniae* are redescribed and illustrated.

## *Hololepta* (*Hololepta*) *depressa* Lewis, 1884

[Japanese name: Hirata-emmamushi]

(Figs. 1, 3 and 1 B, E, G, 2 B in Part 1)

*Hololepta depressa* Lewis, 1884, 132 [Japan: Kumagawa in Higo (=Kumamoto Pref.)]; Adachi, 1930, 252 [key; noted]; Nakane, 1963, 69, pl. 35, fig. 2 [noted; photo]; Kryzhanovskij & Reichardt, 1976, 405 [key; noted]; Hisamatsu, 1985, 230, pl. 41, fig. 32 [noted; photo].

*Hololepta* (*Hololepta*) *depressa*: Bickhardt, 1910, 5 [catalogued]; 1916, 26 [catalogued]; Mazur, 1984, 259 [catalogued].

*Description*. Male (Fig. 1 A) and female. Body length: PPL 5.7–7.0 mm, PEL 3.9–4.2 mm. Width, 3.1–3.7 mm. Biometric data are given in Table 1. Body depressed, oblong, black and shining; tarsi, maxillary palpi and antennae rufopiceous.

Surface of head sparsely clothed with fine punctures which are separated by two or three times their diameters, and transversely depressed on each side behind eye. Mandible well developed. Labrum with a deep impression on mid-line.

Pronotal sides strongly arcuate, convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, and rather strongly anteriorly; apical angles acute. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally but broadly interrupted anteriorly. Surface of pronotum sparsely clothed with fine punctures like that of head.

Epipleura of elytron feebly depressed along epipleural marginal stria, but convex and impunctate on median area. Marginal epipleural stria complete and distinctly carinate. Margin of elytra with a large longitudinal fossa, the anterior end attaining to the basal margin of elytron but the posterior end not to apex of elytron. First dorsal stria present on basal fourth, the area inside the stria feebly depressed. No other dorsal stria. Surface of elytra sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures which are separated by two or three times their diameters.

Propygidium (Fig. 1 E in Part 1) sparsely covered with fine punctures throughout,

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1) Part 1: Elytra, Tokyo, **19**: 101–110 (1991).

2) Present address: Otaru Museum, Ironai 2–1–20, Otaru, Hokkaido, 047 Japan.

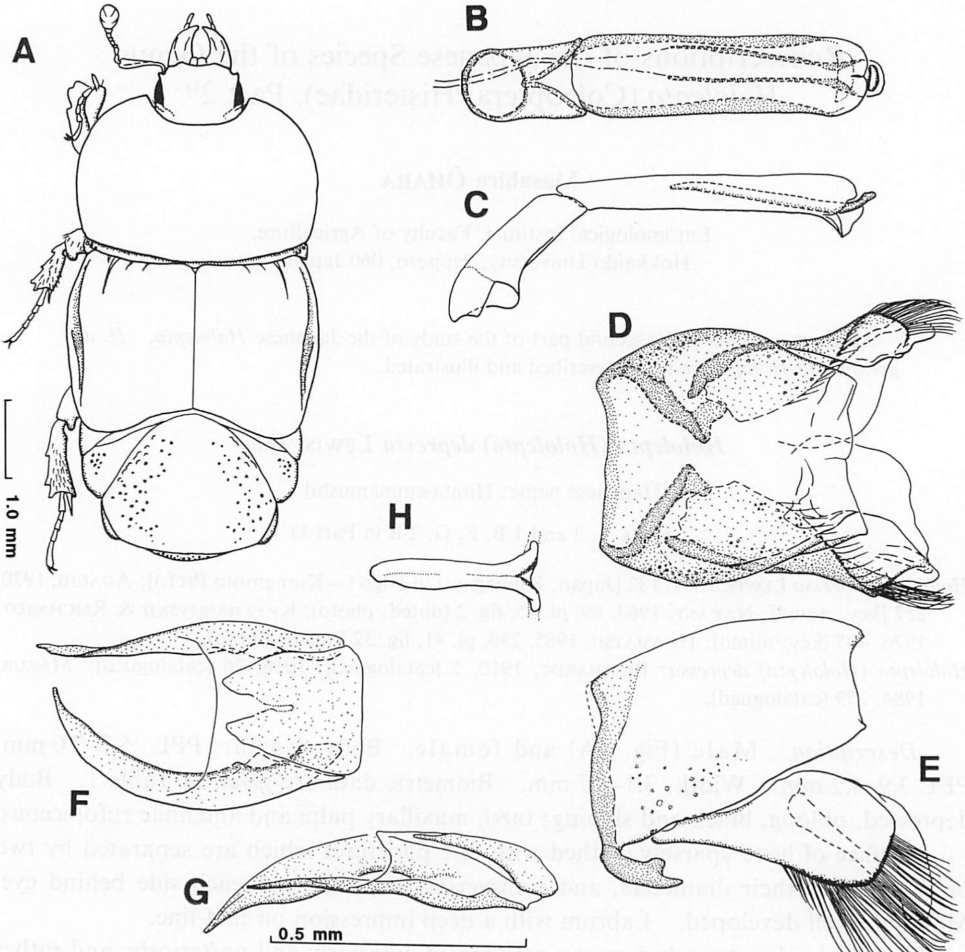

Fig. 1. *Hololepta depressa* Lewis. —— A, Adult, male, dorsal view; B, aedeagus, dorsal view; C, ditto, lateral view; D, male genitalia, 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view; E, ditto, lateral view; F, ninth and 10th tergites, dorsal view; G, ditto, lateral view; H, spicules, ventral view.

and with coarse punctures intermingled laterally, which are separated by three to five times or more their diameters. Pygidium densely covered with coarse punctures (Fig. 1 G in Part 1).

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 2 B in Part 1) feebly emarginate at middle and with hairs; the lobe short and transverse; disk evenly and microscopically punctate, the punctures separated by about twice their diameters. Prosternal keel flat, narrowest at middle, and becoming broader posteriorly; posterior margin of the

Table 1. Biometric data for *Hololepta depressa* LEWIS and *H. higoniae* LEWIS.

| Part measured | *H. depressa* | *H. higoniae* |
|---|---|---|
| APW | 1.3 –1.55 (1.43±0.031) 8 | 1.5–1.8 (1.65±0.045) 5 |
| PW | 2.85–3.75 (3.34±0.097) 8 | 3.1–3.8 (3.47±0.105) 5 |
| PL | 1.7 –2.1 (1.9 ±0.048) 8 | 1.9–2.2 (2.10±0.049) 5 |
| EL | 1.8 –2.2 (2.01±0.052) 8 | 1.9–2.25 (2.05±0.060) 5 |
| EW | 3.1 –3.7 (3.41±0.077) 8 | 3.2–3.6 (3.44±0.073) 5 |
| ProW | 2.35–2.9 (2.60±0.079) 7 | 2.5–2.9 (2.66±0.067) 5 |
| ProL | 1.6 –2.1 (1.88±0.071) 7 | 2.0–2.4 (2.14±0.065) 5 |
| PTL | 0.9 –1.1 (1.01±0.029) 8 | 1.0–1.2 (1.12±0.030) 5 |
| MSTL | 0.7 –0.95 (0.80±0.027) 8 | 0.7–1.0 (0.84±0.046) 5 |
| MTTL | 0.85–1.05 (0.96±0.023) 8 | 0.8–1.0 (0.92±0.033) 5 |

keel feebly and outwardly arcuate, overhanging the anterior area of mesosternum; disk sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures.

Anterior margin of mesosternum covered with prosternal keel, the covered area depressed in a fan-shape to fit the posterior margin of prosternal keel. Marginal stria of mesosternum separated onto each side of anterior margin, well impressed, and absent laterally. Meso-metasternal suture complete, obtusely angulate at middle. Lateral stria of metasternum extending posteriorly, and attaining to the middle of metasterno-metepisternal suture. Intercoxal disk of meso- and metasterna evenly and sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures. Lateral disk of metasternum with some irregular, large and shallow punctures which usually continue to one another.

Intercoxal disk of 1st abdominal sternum with punctation similar to that of intercoxal disk of metasternum, and with a complete stria on each side. Second abdominal sternum with a short stria on each lateral half.

Protibia with 3 denticles on outer margin. Profemoral posterior stria present on apical half but indistinct. Meso- and metatibiae with 3 denticles on outer margin.

Male genitalia: as in Fig. 1 B–H. Ninth tergite asymmetrical.

*Specimens examined*. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ and 4 exs.

[Hokkaido] 1 ex., Sapporo, no date, S. MATSUMURA leg. (EIHU). [Honshu] ⟨Aomori-ken⟩ 1 ex., Tsuta-yu, Towada, 24–VII–1954, J. AOKI leg. (NSMT). ⟨Fukushima-ken⟩ 2 ♀♀, Karasugawa-rindô, Moniwa, Iizakachô, 29–VI–1976, 18–VI–1987, K. TAZOE leg.; 1 ex., Yunohana, Tateiwa, Minami-aizu, 7–V–1949, K. HAYASHI leg. (NSMT). ⟨Tôkyô-to⟩ 1 ex., Nippara, 26–VIII–1966, Y. KUROSAWA leg. (NSMT). ⟨Gifu-ken⟩ 1 ♂, Kawai-mura, Hida, 7–VI–1952, H. TORIGAI leg. (NA). [Kyushu] ⟨Ôita-ken⟩ 1 ♀, Mt. Katamuki, VIII–1954, K. KUROSA leg.

*Distribution* (Fig. 3). Japan (Hokkaido; Honshu; Shikoku; Kyushu); Taiwan.

*Remarks*. This species is very similar to *Hololepta plana* (SULZER, 1776) occurring in Europe, Caucasia, Siberia and Korea, but can be separated from the latter by the coarse and dense punctation of pygidium (Fig. 1 G, H in Part 1).

### *Hololepta* (*Hololepta*) *higoniae* LEWIS, 1894

[Japanese name: Higo-hirata-emmamushi]

(Figs. 2, 3 and 1 C, F, 2 C in Part 1)

*Hololepta parallela* LEWIS, 1884, 132 (nec STURM, 1868) [Japan: Higo (=Kumamoto Pref.); Konose; Yuyama].

*Hololepta higoniae* LEWIS, 1894, 174; 1914, 239 [Tonkin; Laos]; DESBORDES, 1919, 342; COOMAN, 1939, 65 [Tonkin]; NAKANE, 1963, 69, pl. 35, fig. 1 [noted; photo]; KRYZHANOVSKIJ & REICHARDT, 1976, 404 [key; figured]; HISAMATSU, 1985, 230, pl. 41, fig. 34 [noted; photo].

*Hololepta* (*Hololepta*) *higoniae*: BICKHARDT, 1910, 5 [catalogued]; 1916, 28 [catalogued]; MAZUR, 1984, 258 [catalogued].

*Description*. Male (Fig. 2 A) and female. Body length: PPL 5.85–6.8 mm, PEL 3.7–4.3 mm. Width, 3.2–3.6 mm. Biometric data are given in Table 1. Body depressed, oblong, black and shining; tarsi, maxillary palpi, and antennae rufopiceous.

Surface of head sparsely clothed with fine punctures which are separated by three to five times or more their diameters, and with a transverse depression on each side behind eye. Mandible well developed, its surface finely punctulate. Labrum with a deep impression on mid-line.

Pronotal sides regularly arcuate, convergent apically and basally. Marginal pronotal stria completely present along lateral margin. Surface of pronotum sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures, which are a little sparser than on head.

Epipleura of elytron feebly depressed along epipleural marginal stria, and with alutaceous ground sculpture. Marginal epipleural stria complete and strongly carinate. Margin of elytron with a large longitudinal fossa, its anterior end attaining to the basal fifth of elytron and posterior end to the apical fourth. First dorsal stria present on basal fourth but rudimentary. No other dorsal stria. Surface of elytra sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures which are similar to pronotal ones.

Propygidium (Fig. 1 F in Part 1) pentagonal, sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures throughout, with a half-circular stria on each side which is strongly carinate, and with a coarse puncture at each lateral angle. Pygidium sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 2 C in Part 1) straight. Prosternal lobe short, transverse and microscopically punctulate. Prosternal keel flat, rather broad, narrowest at middle, becoming broader posteriorly, without stria separating the lobe from the keel; posterior margin of the keel obtusely and outwardly angulate. Disk of the lobe and keel impunctate. Prosternal keel overhanging the anterior area of mesosternum.

Anterior area of mesosternum covered with the posterior keel, and depressed to fit the posterior margin of prosternal keel. Marginal stria of mesosternum separated onto each side of anterior margin, and absent laterally. Meso-metasternal suture complete, obtusely angulate at middle. Lateral stria extending posteriorly and obliquely, the apical end attaining to the basal third of metasterno-metepisternal suture.

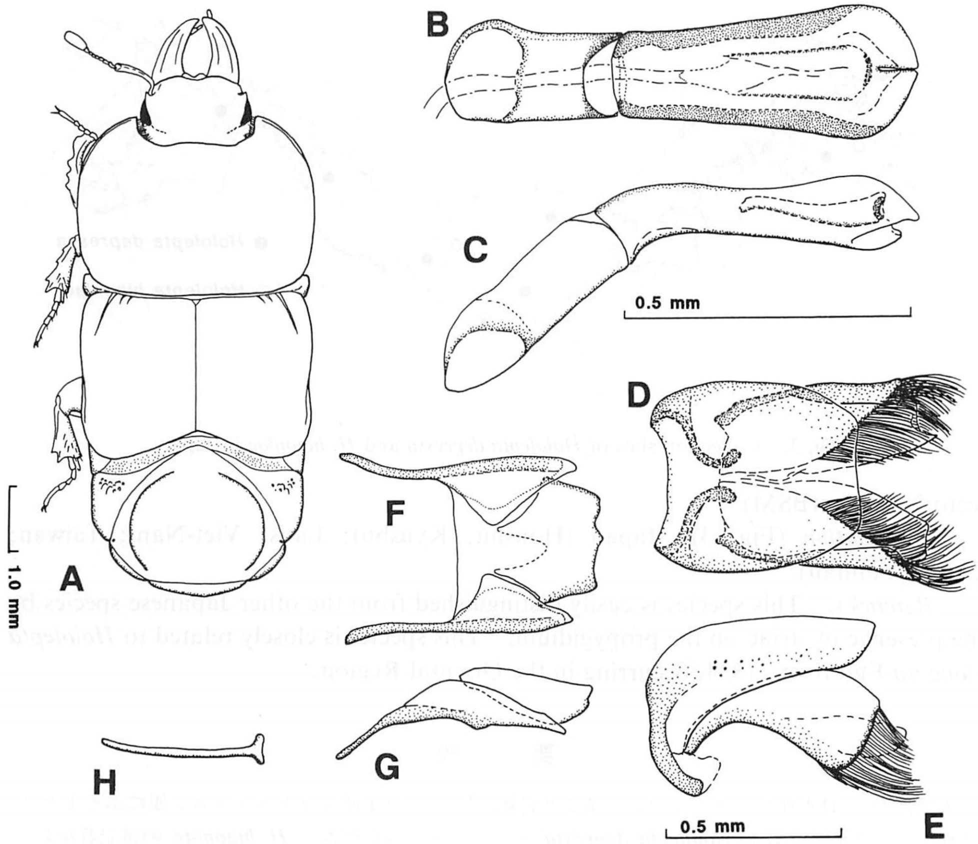

Fig. 2. *Hololepta higoniae* Lewis. —— A, Adult, male, dorsal view; B, aedeagus, dorsal view; C, ditto, lateral view; D, male genitalia, 8th tergite and sternum, dorsal view; E, ditto, lateral view; F, ninth and 10th tergites, dorsal view; G, ditto, lateral view; H, spicules ventral view.

Intercoxal disk of meso- and metasterna impunctate. Lateral metasternal disk with several deep and transverse rugae.

Intercoxal disk of 1st abdominal sternum with a complete stria on each side, and impunctate.

Protibia with 4 denticles on outer margin. Profemur with short femoral stria on apical sixth. Mesotibia with 3 denticles on outer margin. Metatibia with 2 denticles near the apex.

Male genitalia: as in Fig. 2 B–H.

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ and 17 exs.

[Honshu] 〈Fukushima-ken〉 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ and 5 exs., Kita-aizu, 15–IV–1950, Y. Kurosawa leg. (NA); 11 exs., Ohta, Aizu-wakamatsu, 15–IV–1950, Y. Kurosawa leg. (NSMT). [Kyushu] 〈Kumamoto-ken〉 1 ex., Kumagawa, no date and col-

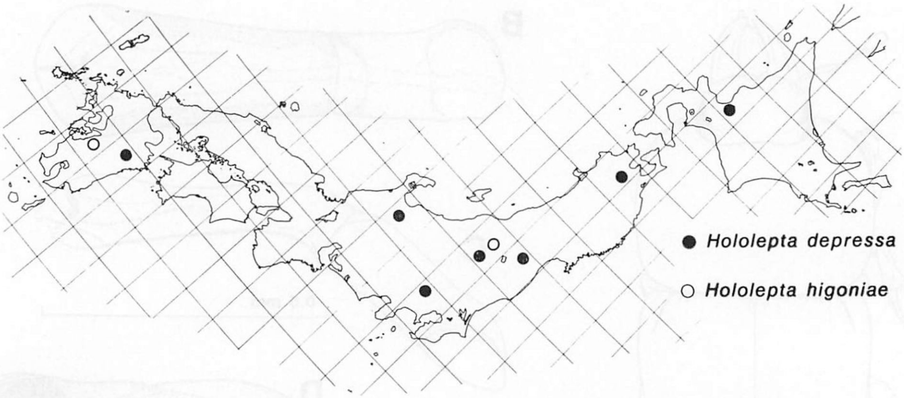

Fig. 3. Collection sites of *Hololepta depressa* and *H. higoniae* in Japan.

lector's name. (BSM).

*Distribution* (Fig. 3). Japan (Honshu; Kyushu); Laos; Viet-Nam; Taiwan; China (Yunnan).

*Remarks*. This species is easily distinguished from the other Japanese species by the presence of striae on the propygidium. This species is closely related to *Hololepta elongata* Erichson, 1834, occurring in the Oriental Region.

## 要　　約

大原昌宏: 日本産ヒラタエンマムシ属の再記載, 2. —— 日本産ヒラタエンマムシ属にふくまれる 2種, ヒラタエンマムシ *Hololepta depressa* とヒゴヒラタエンマムシ *H. higoniae* の再記載をおこない, 雄交尾器を図示した.

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*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 242, November 15, 1991

# シラハタモリヒラタゴミムシ岡山県の記録

笠原須磨生・山地　治

## KASAHARA, S., & O. YAMAJI: A New Record of *Colpodes shirahatai* (Carabidae) from Okayama Prefecture, West Japan

シラハタモリヒラタゴミムシ *Colpodes* (*Scotagonum*) *shirahatai* (HABU) は，本州東北地方の各地（青森，秋田，岩手，山形，宮城各県）と新潟県，関東地方では神奈川県から知られ，西日本では大阪府の金剛山に記録がある．筆者らは，岡山県産の標本をみることができたので，本種の西限の分布記録として報告する．貴重な標本を恵与された渡辺和夫氏に厚くお礼を申しあげる．

1♂，岡山県真庭郡中和村山乗山，20–VII–1986，渡辺和夫採集．

本種は森林の石下から得られるが，一般に個体数は少ない．比較的普通に見られる近縁のウスグロモリヒラタゴミムシ *C.* (*S.*) *aequatus* JEDLIČKA とは外観がかなり異なっていて，前胸背板後角部の刺毛を欠く．図鑑などで図示解説されたことのない種なので，全形や細部の特徴などについては，HABU (1973)* のヒラタゴミムシ類の総説か，笠原 (1985)** による *C. aequatus* との比較図を参照されたい．

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* HABU, A., 1973. Carabidae: Platynini. *Fauna Japonica*, pp. 116–121, pl. XIII–3, 4.

** 笠原須磨生，1985. 神奈川虫報，(76): 16–17.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 243–250, November 15, 1991

# Three New Carabid Beetles from the Ogasawara Islands

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**Abstract** Three new carabid beetles, *Colpodes yamaguchii* sp. nov., *C. boninensis* sp. nov. and *Chlaenius ikedai* sp. nov., are described from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan. All of them seem endemic to the island group.

The carabid fauna of the Ogasawara Islands has hitherto been poorly known. In this paper, three new species belonging to the genera *Colpodes* and *Chlaenius* are described from the Island of Haha-jima of that island group. Most examples examined were supplied by Professor Kiyohiko Ikeda of Yamanashi University and Mr. Susumu Yamaguchi of Tokyo, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks. I am grateful to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for his advice and for affording me facilities to examine the specimens under his care.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in other papers of mine. The holotype of each new species is preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

## ***Colpodes yamaguchii*** sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Hahajima-mori-hiratagomimushi]

(Figs. 1–2)

*Description*. Male. Length (measured from apex of labrum to apices of elytra) 10.3 mm. Width 4.0 mm. *Synuchus*-like in general appearance, dark reddish brown, shiny, without metallic lustre, head and elytra somewhat darker than pronotum, appendages and venter light brown.

Head moderately convex; eyes convex; temporae oblique, a half as long as eyes; anterior supraorbital setae wanting, posterior ones at the post-eye level; frontal furrows shallow, divergent posteriad; mandibles relatively long; labrum and clypeus almost straight at apices; clypeal suture very fine; surface smooth, microsculpture scarcely visible, isodiametric; mentum tooth simple, though tumid ventrad on each side; terminal segment of maxillary palpus cylindrical, slightly tumid at middle; antennae long, filiform, extending to the middle of elytra, segment 4 the longest.

Pronotum subhexagonal, moderately convex, widest at the middle, 1.4 times as wide as head (PW/HW 1.39), 1.2 times as wide as long (PW/PL 1.19); lateral margins arcuate at the widest level, thence almost straightly convergent both anteriad and posteriad; lateral reflexed margins becoming wider towards base; anterior marginal

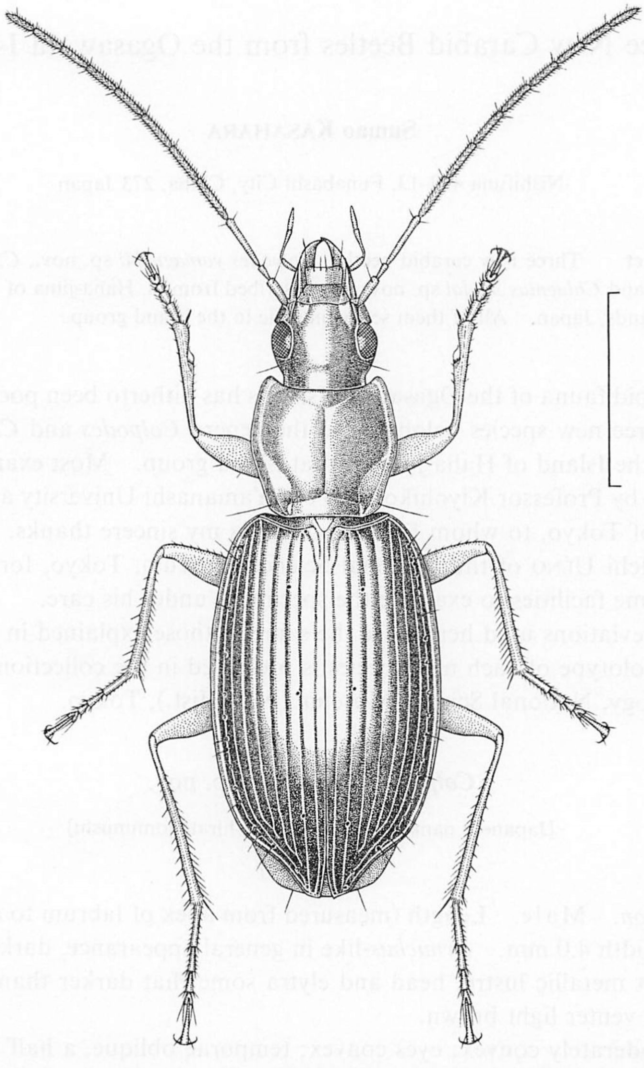

Fig. 1. *Colpodes yamaguchii* sp. nov., ♂, from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands (scale 3 mm).

setae wanting; apical margin gently emarginate, finely bordered, apical angles distinctly produced, though rounded at the tips; basal margin almost as wide as the apical, finely bordered, oblique on each side, basal angles very obtuse and rounded; median line distinct, though rather fine; basal transverse depression more distinct than the apical transverse one; basal foveae deep at base, anterior areas of foveae depressed along marginal reflexions; surface smooth, though transverse wrinkles are slightly visible on the disc; microsculpture visible, formed by fine transverse meshes.

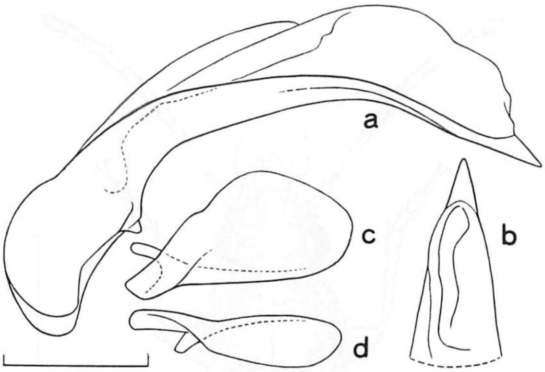

Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Colpodes yamaguchii* sp. nov., from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands; a, aedeagus in left lateral view; b, apical part of aedeagus in dorsal view; c, left paramere; d, right paramere (scale 0.5 mm).

Elytra oblong-ovate, moderately convex, widest at about middle, 1.6 times as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 1.60), twice as long again as pronotum (EL/PL 3.05), ca. 1.6 times as long as wide (EL/EW 1.58); basal border complete, gently curved, obliquely extending to shoulder, and meeting with the lateral border at an obtuse angle; shoulders rounded, more or less produced anteriad; lateral margins gently arcuate from behind shoulders to apical fifth, thence roundly and strongly convergent posteriad, and forming preapical emarginations, apices narrowly and obliquely truncate; sutural angles distinct, minutely dentate; scutellar striole connecting with basal border, lying on interval 1; striae smooth, though weakly notched at the bottoms; intervals almost flat; interval 3 with three dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining stria 3 at basal fifth, remainings adjoining stria 2 at about middle and apical fifth, respectively; microsculpture distinct, formed by transverse meshes. Wings reduced.

Ventral surface smooth except for mesepisterna, which are distinctly but sparsely punctate; prosternal process shallowly furrowed at middle; terminal sternite with a pair of setae at the apex. Legs slender; meso- and metatarsal segments 1–4 distinctly bisulcate; segment 4 deeply emarginate at apex, outer lobe longer than inner one; claw segments glabrous beneath.

Aedeagus arcuate, gently bent downwards at apical third, thence straightly extending to apex in lateral view; apical lobe acute triangular, being pointed at the tip.

Female unknown.

*Type specimen*. Holotype: ♂, Is. Haha-jima, Ogasawara Islands, 10–VI–1986, S. YAMAGUCHI leg.

*Notes*. The present new species is peculiar in lacking anterior setae on both the head and pronotum. In general appearance, it resembles some members of the genus *Altagonum* DARLINGTON from New Guinea and Micronesia. They always lack anterior pronotal setae, but the anterior supraorbital one normally exists on the head.

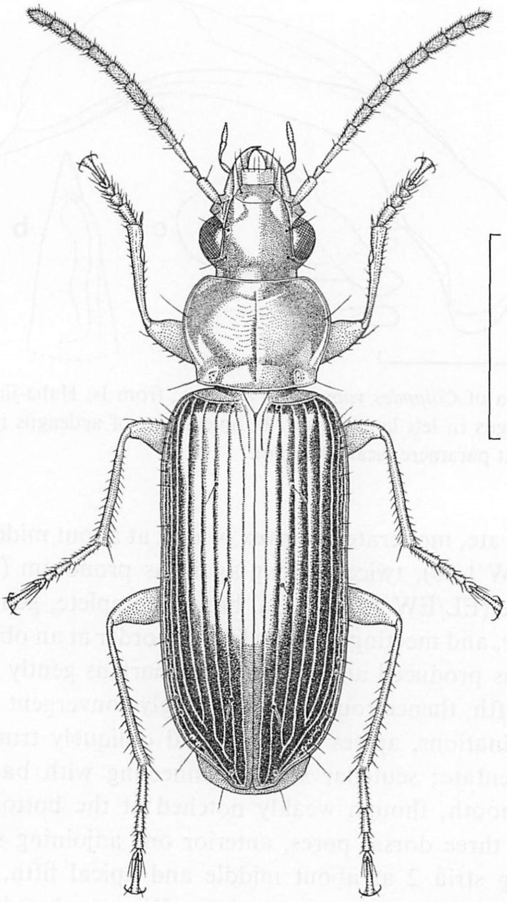

Fig. 3. *Colpodes boninensis* sp. nov., ♂, from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands (scale 3 mm).

The specific name is given after Mr. Susumu YAMAGUCHI, who is one of the best photographers and a good friend of mine.

### ***Colpodes boninensis*** sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ogasawara-hoso-mori-hiratagomimushi]

(Figs. 3–4)

*Description.* Length (measured as in the preceding species) 8.5–9.3 mm. Width 2.7–3.0 mm. Elongate, shiny, head and pronotum reddish brown, elytra dark metallic green except for base, lateral margins and sutural part, which are reddish brown; appendages and venter light brown.

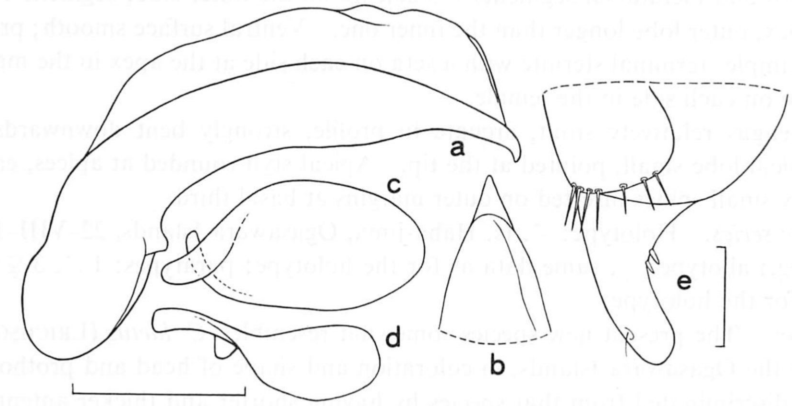

Fig. 4. Genitalia of *Colpodes boninensis* sp. nov., from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands: a, aedeagus in left lateral view; b, apical part of aedeagus in dorsal view; c, left paramere; d, right paramere; e, left apical stylus (scales, a–d 0.5 mm; e, 0.25 mm).

Head convex; eyes large, hemispherical; temporae very short, oblique; labrum slightly emarginate at apex; clypeal suture fine; frontal furrows shallow, divergent posteriad; surface smooth, microsculpture scarcely visible; mentum tooth simple; terminal segment of maxillary palpus cylindrical, weakly tumid at middle; antennae rather thick, extending to behind shoulders, scape and segment 3 equally the longest.

Pronotum transverse, convex, widest at about middle, ca. 1.2 times as wide as head (PW/HW 1.17–1.25, mean 1.20), ca. 1.3 times as wide as long (PW/PL 1.27–1.33, mean 1.30); lateral margins gently arcuate at the widest part, thence almost straightly convergent anteriad and posteriad, slightly sinuate before base; lateral reflexed borders narrow; apical margin almost straight, finely bordered, apical angles rounded; basal margin wider than the apical, finely bordered, sinuate on each side; basal angles obtuse, though distinct; median line distinct but fine; both apical and basal transverse depressions distinct, though the latter often becomes fainter; basal foveae rather deep, roundish; surface smooth, though transverse wrinkles are slightly visible on the disc; microsculpture hardly visible.

Elytra oblong, parallel-sided, convex, ca. 1.4 times as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 1.35–1.40, mean 1.38), ca. 3.5 times as long as pronotum (EL/PL 3.45–3.53, mean 3.48), about twice as long as wide (EL/EW 1.90–1.97, mean 1.95); basal border complete, gently curved, rounded at shoulder; lateral margins slightly incurved before middle; preapical emarginations shallow; apices narrowly truncate, sutural angles rounded; scutellar striole connecting with basal border; striae smooth, though often partially and minutely punctate or notched; intervals almost flat, though intervals 5 and 6 are depressed along stria 6 behind shoulders; interval 3 with three dorsal pores, anterior one adjoining stria 3 at basal fifth, remainings adjoining stria 2 at about middle and apical fifth, respectively; microsculpture formed by transverse meshes. Wings full.

Meso- and metatarsal segments 1–3 sulcate on the outer side; segment 4 bilobed at the apex, outer lobe longer than the inner one. Ventral surface smooth; prosternal process simple; terminal sternite with a seta on each side at the apex in the male, with two setae on each side in the female.

Aedeagus relatively stout, arcuate in profile, strongly bent downwards at the apex; apical lobe small, pointed at the tip. Apical styli rounded at apices, each with two, very small spines inserted on outer margins at basal third.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Is. Haha-jima, Ogasawara Islands, 22–VIII–1978, K. Ikeda leg.; allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype; paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

*Notes.* The present new species somewhat resembles *C. laetus* (Erichson), also found in the Ogasawara Islands, in coloration and shape of head and prothorax, but is easily discriminated from that species by having shorter and thicker antennae, and narrower parallel-sided elytra.

### ***Chlaenius ikedai*** sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ogasawara-aogomimushi]

(Figs. 5–6)

*Description.* Female. Length (measured as in the precedings) 10.3 mm. Width 4.0 mm. Black, head greenish cupreous, pronotum weakly cupreous, labrum, mandibles and lateral margins of pronotum reddish brown, elytral spots and appendages brownish yellow.

Head moderately convex, shiny, densely and irregularly punctate, vertex with transverse wrinkles, supraorbital areas with distinctly impressed longitudinal wrinkles; eyes well convex; temporae very short, oblique; mandibles stout, hooked at apices; labrum almost straight at apex; frontal depressions very shallow, though densely punctate; terminal segment of maxillary palpus simple, truncate at the apex; antennae relatively short, extending to behind shoulders; segment 3 sparsely ciliated.

Pronotum transverse, gently convex, less shiny, widest at the middle, densely covered with large strong punctures, a half wider than head (PW/HW 1.54), ca. 1.4 times as wide as long (PW/PL 1.43); lateral margins evenly well arcuate, though almost straight before base; lateral borders narrow, becoming wider towards base; apical margin slightly emaginate, apical angles rounded; basal margin wider than the apical, slightly emarginate at the median part, oblique on each side, basal angles obtuse, rounded; median line distinct; both apical and basal transverse depressions obsolete; basal foveae shallow.

Elytra oblong, moderately convex, mat, widest at about middle, ca. 1.3 times as wide as pronotum (EW/PW 1.27), about twice as long again as pronotum (EL/PL 2.91), 1.6 times as long as wide (EL/EW 1.60); basal border complete, distinctly curved before the base of interval 5, thence roundly connected with lateral border at shoulder; lateral margins almost parallel at middle, preapical emarginations faint, apices rounded;

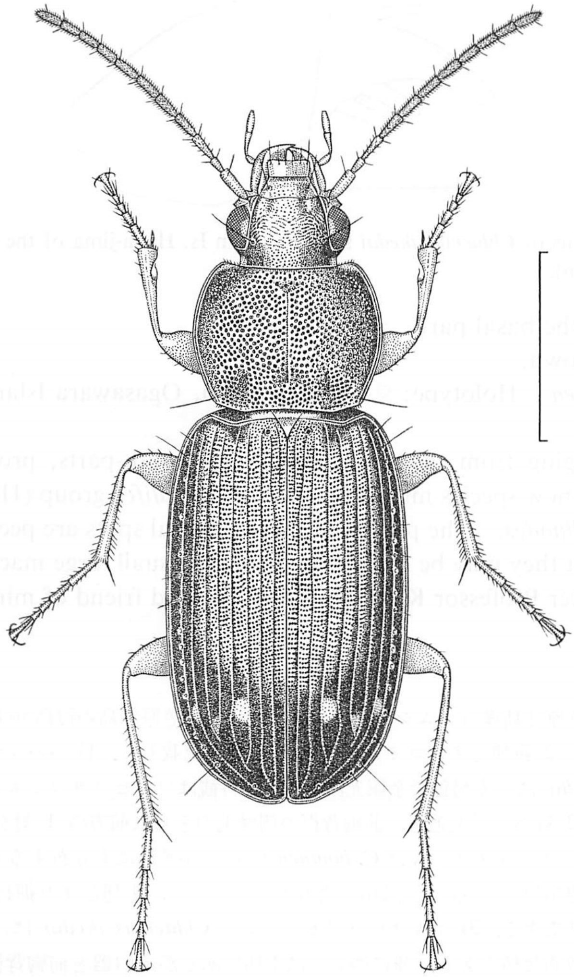

Fig. 5. *Chlaenius ikedai* sp. nov., ♀, from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands (scale 3 mm).

striae clearly impressed throughout, notched at the bottoms; intervals almost flat, densely covered with ciliate punctures, most of which tend to range in transverse or oblique lines; microsculpture distinctly impressed, formed by isodiametric meshes; interval 4 with a small spot at apical fifth, very obscure spots on intervals 6 and 8 at the preapical parts. Wings full.

Ventral surface densely and strongly punctate on fore-body; prosternal process bordered with punctures; sternites sparsely and minutely punctate on the median part, though densely punctate at the apical part of terminal sternite, which is emarginate and bears two setae on each side at the apex. Apical stylus strongly tapered towards apex, with a spine on the inner margin at basal fourth, and with two thick spines on the

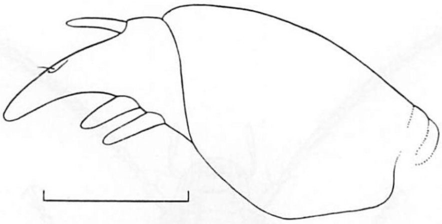

Fig. 6. Left stylus of *Chlaenius ikedai* sp. nov., from Is. Haha-jima of the Ogasawara Islands (scale 0.2 mm).

outer margin at the basal part.

Male unknown.

*Type specimen*. Holotype: ♀, Is. Haha-jima, Ogasawara Islands, 22–VIII–1978, K. IKEDA leg.

*Notes*. Judging from the configuration of mouth-parts, prothorax and apical styli, the present new species must belong to the *virgulifer* group (HABU, 1987), that is, subgenus *Pachydinodes*. The presence of small elytral spots are peculiar for a member of this group, but they may be the remnants of the usuall large maculae. The specific name is given after Professor Kiyohiko IKEDA, a good friend of mine.

## 要　約

笠原須磨生: 小笠原諸島産ゴミムシ類の 3 新種. —— 小笠原諸島の母島から，オサムシ科のモリヒラタゴミムシ属の 2 新種とアオゴミムシ属の 1 新種を記載した. 1) ハハジマモリヒラタゴミムシ *Colpodes yamaguchii* は，赤褐色で金属光沢を欠き，外観はツヤヒラタゴミムシ属 *Synuchus*の 種に似ている. 通常は 2 対ある眼上毛と，前胸背板の側縁毛のともに前方の 1 対を欠く点で特異である. 2) オガサワラホソモリヒラタゴミムシ *C. boninensis* は，小笠原にも分布する *C. laetus* (ERICHSON) に色彩や一部の形態が似ているが，触角がより太くて短かく，上翅がより細長くて側縁が平行状で，両種は一見して識別できる. 3) オガサワラアオゴミムシ *Chlaenius ikedai* は，暗銅色で翅端部に小さい斑点をもつ特徴的な種である. 雄については不明であるが，口器と前胸背板や雌交尾器の形態的特徴からみて，明らかにアトワアオゴミムシ群 *virgulifer*-group (HABU, 1987), すなわち *Pachydinodes* 亜属に属するものである. これらの 3 種は，いずれも島嶼化の進んだ小笠原の固有種と考えられる.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 251–255, November 15, 1991

# A New Pterostichine Carabid Beetle from Niigata Prefecture, Central Japan

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**Abstract** A new pterostichine carabid beetle, *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* sp. nov., is described from Niigata Prefecture, Central Japan. It is closely allied to *P.* (*E.*) *prolongatus* Morawitz.

The subgenus *Eosteropus* Tschitschérine (1902, p. 499) consists of five known species mainly distributed in Japan. Very recently, an interesting species of the subgenus was obtained by Mr. Tôru Suda near the Japan Sea coast of Central Japan, and was submitted to me for taxonomic study. An examination of its genital organ proved that though closely related to *P.* (*E.*) *prolongatus* Morawitz (1862, p. 209), it was no doubt new to science. In the present paper, I am going to describe it under the name of *P.* (*E.*) *sudai*. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in my previous papers.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for critical reading of the original manuscript of this paper. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Toshio Kishimoto and Tôru Suda for their kind offer of the materials, and to Dr. Yûki Imura and Mr. Noboru Ito for their kind help.

### ***Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai*** Morita, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Echigo-kuronaga-gomimushi]

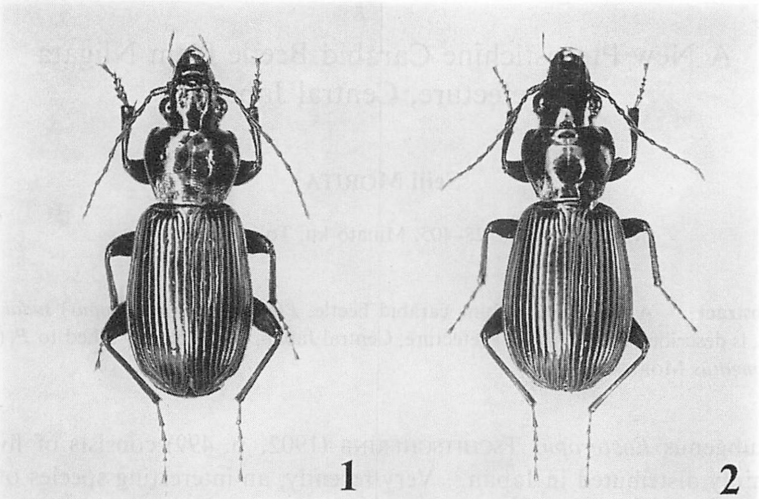
(Figs. 1–8)

Length: 15.8–18.1 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Body relatively large, with ample elytra especially in ♀. Colour black; labrum, mandibles, basal segments of antennae and legs blackish brown; palpi and apical segments of antennae dark brown.

Head large and convex; frontal furrows short, rather shallow, parallel or a little divergent posteriad and reaching the level of anterior supraorbital pore; eyes large; genae relatively convex; mandibles long, hooked at apices; mentum tooth bifid; microsculpture composed of more or less wide meshes though partially irregular; antennae subfiliform and long; relative lengths of antennal segments as follows:— I: II: III: IV: V: VI: XI≒1: 0.46: 0.86: 0.85: 0.84: 0.85: 0.77.

Pronotum transverse, slightly convex, and widest at about apical third; PW/HW



Figs. 1–2. *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* MORITA, sp, nov., from Yoshikawa-chô, Niigata Prefecture, Central Japan; 1, ♂; 2, ♀.

1.32–1.42 (M 1.38) in 10 ♂♂, 1.35–1.41 (M 1.37) in 10 ♀♀, PW/PL 1.27–1.36 (M 1.31) in 10 ♂♂, 1.28–1.40 (M 1.35) in 10 ♀♀, PW/PA 1.31–1.44 (M 1.36) in 10 ♂♂, 1.28–1.40 (M 1.34) in 10 ♀♀; PW/PB 1.41–1.56 (M 1.47) in 10 ♂♂, 1.40–1.52 (M 1.45) in 10 ♀♀; apical margin widely emarginate, a little wider than base; PA/PB 1.04–1.14 (M 1.08) in 10 ♂♂, 1.04–1.13 (M 1.09) in 10 ♀♀; sides moderately arcuate in front, then strongly convergent posteriad, sometimes very slightly sinuate just before hind angles; apical angles a little advanced and rounded at the tips; hind ones obtuse, rounded at the tips; base almost straight at middle, arcuately oblique inside each hind angle; basal foveae very large but flat, with coarse punctures; median line shallow, reaching neither apex nor base; anterior pair of marginal setae situated at about the widest part; anterior transverse impression almost obsolete; microsculpture composed of irregular lines partially forming irregular meshes.

Elytra oblong-ovate, widest at a level a little behind middle; EW/PW 1.29–1.42 (M 1.34) in 10 ♂♂, 1.32–1.42 (M 1.37) in 10 ♀♀, EL/EW 1.38–1.55 (M 1.45) in 10 ♂♂, 1.37–1.59 (M 1.43) in 10 ♀♀; sides almost straight behind shoulders, moderately arcuate behind middle, and deeply emarginate before apices; striae entire, indistinctly crenulate; intervals slightly convex or almost flat with microscopic punctures; basal part of interval 8 with transverse sulci; epipleuron truncate at apex; inner plica slightly visible in lateral view; apices separately rounded in general, forming a small re-entrant angle; three dorsal pores on interval 3, anterior one adjoining stria 3 and the others adjoining stria 2; marginal series composed of 17 to 18 pores; microsculpture composed of transverse lines partially forming irregular meshes.

Legs rather slender; hind tarsus usually longer than the width of head.

Apical part of mesepisterna with microscopic punctures; metepisterna and sides

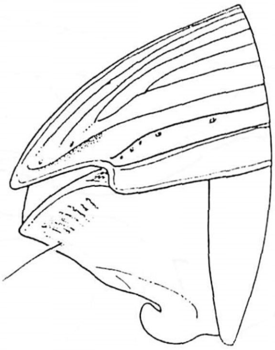


Fig. 3. Hind body of *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* MORITA, sp. nov.; right lateral view.

of metasternum usually with coarse punctures; in ♂, anal sternite wrinkled and weakly depressed at the sides and the apical part, and with a stout projection and a short longitudinal carina at about middle; viewed laterally, the projection strongly bent and rounded at apex; in ♀, anal sternite usually depressed in apical half, with apical margin more or less angulate on each side.

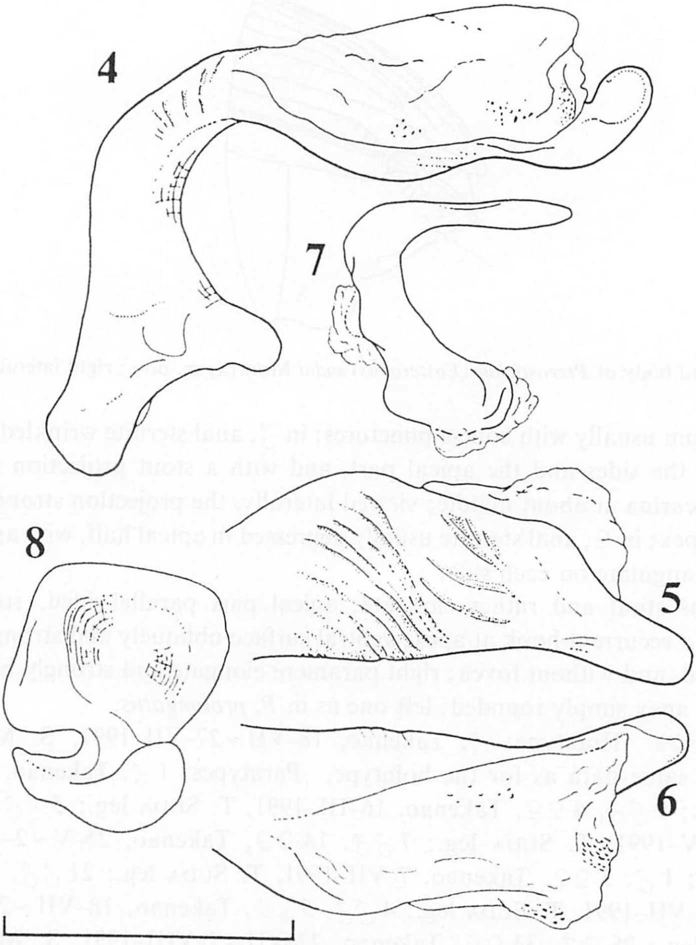
Aedeagus stout and rather elongate; apical part parallel-sided, strongly bent, and forming a recurrent hook at apex; ventral surface obliquely and strongly wrinkled at apical third, and without fovea; right paramere elongate and strongly bent at about middle, with apex simply rounded; left one as in *P. prolongatus*.

*Type series*. Holotype: ♂, Takenao, 18–VII～27–VII–1991, S. MORITA leg.; allotype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Takenao, 19–V–1990, T. SUDA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Takenao, 16–III–1991, T. SUDA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Takenao, 13–IV–1991, T. SUDA leg.; 7 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, Takenao, 25–V～2–VI–1991, S. MORITA leg.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Takenao, 7–VII–1991, T. SUDA leg.; 21 ♂♂, 64 ♀♀, Takenao, 7～8–VII–1991, T. SUDA leg.; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Takenao, 18–VII～27–VII–1991, S. MORITA leg.; 28 ♂♂, 33 ♀♀, Takenao, 27–VII～2–VIII–1991, S. MORITA & T. KISHIMOTO leg.; 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Takenao, 8～16–VIII–1991, T. KISHIMOTO leg.; 2 ♂♂, Asahi-ike, 17～18–VIII–1991, T. SUDA leg.

*Localities*. Takenao (type locality), 10–15 m in altitude, Yoshikawa-chô; Asahi-ike, 10 m in altitude, Ookata-machi, Niigata Prefecture, Central Honshu, Japan.

The holo- and allotypes are preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. The paratypes are distributed to the above collection and the private collections of the author and Mr. SUDA.

*Notes*. This new pterostichine carabid is closely allied to *P.* (*E.*) *prolongatus*. It is, however, distinguished from it by the following points: 1) body larger and wider on an average; 2) pronotal sides strongly convergent posteriad, and sometimes very slightly sinuate just before hind angles; 3) elytra less parallel-sided, oblong-ovate; 5) epipleuron truncated at apex; 6) aedeagus elongate without fovea on the ventral surface. Individual variation in the number of elytral dorsal pores is shown



Figs. 4–8. Male genital organ of *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* MORITA, sp. nov.; 4, aedeagus, left lateral view; 5, apical part of aedeagus, ventral view; 6, apical part of aedeagus, dorsal view; 7, right paramere, left lateral view; 8, left paramere, left lateral view. (Scale: 2.00 mm.)

in Table 1.

The most obvious diagnostic features of the subgenus *Eosteropus* were summarized by TANAKA (1958). Since then, his view has been accepted by various authors. It is, however, necessary to clarify its true relationship with the subgenus *Steropus* STEPHENS (1828, p. 116). They are very similar to each other with the exception of aedeagal structure.

It seems probable that the actual population density of this new species is considerably high in the summer, since Mr. SUDA once took a long series of this species by baited traps.

Table 1. Individual variation in the number of elytral dorsal pores in *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* MORITA, sp. nov. Examples. Read the line 3: 4 as follows: — 3 pores on the left elytron, 4 pores on the right elytron.

| Number of dorsal pores | ♂ | ♀ | Number of dorsal pores | ♂ | ♀ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3: 5 | 1 | 0 | 3: 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 4: 4 | 2 | 1 | 2: 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 4: 3 | 8 | 4 | 1: 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 3: 4 | 5 | 5 | 2: 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 2: 4 | 0 | 1 | 2: 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3: 3 | 55 | 100 | | | |

Total number of specimens examined: ♂ 74, ♀ 117.

## 要　　約

森田誠司: 新潟県で採集されたナガゴミムシ属の1新種. —— 新潟県の低湿地で採集された, ナガゴミムシ属のクロナガゴミムシ亜属に属する1新種, エチゴクロナガゴミムシ *Pterostichus* (*Eosteropus*) *sudai* を記載した. 本種は, オオクロナガゴミムシ *P.* (*E.*) *prolongatus* (MORAWITZ) に似ているが大型で, 前胸背板の側縁が強く後角へ向かって狭まること, 上翅側片の末端が切断状になること, 陰茎が細長く先端部下面に小窩を欠くことなどの点で識別はやさしい.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 256, November 15, 1991

# Two New Records of *Philonthus* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from Taiwan

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Eleven species of the staphylinid genus *Philonthus* have hitherto been known from Taiwan. In the present short paper, I am going to report two unrecorded species of this genus from that island.

## 1. *Philonthus* (*Philonthus*) *spinipes* Sharp

*Philonthus spinipes* Sharp, 1874, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1874**: 39 (Japan).

*Specimens examined.* 1♂, Shuangchi, Taipei Hsien, 11-V-1976, K. Matsuki leg.; 1♂, near Shihting, Taipei Hsien, 30-IV-1978, J. C. Lien leg.

*Distribution.* Japan, Taiwan, Korea, China, East Asia, Europe.

## 2. *Philonthus* (*Onychophilonthus*) *merops* Smetana

*Philonthus* (*Onychophilonthus*) *merops* Smetana, 1963, Acta ent. Mus. natn. Pragae, **35**: 407 (Mongolia).

*Specimens examined.* 1♂, Sungchuankang, 2,400 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 3-VIII-1983; 2♂♂, 3♀♀, same locality, 27-III-1986; 3♀♀, near Piluchi, 2,300 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 3-VIII-1983; 1♂, 2♀♀, near Tsuifeng, 2,200 m alt., Nantou Hsien, 22-VIII-1976; 6♂♂, 3♀♀, Alishan, 2,300 m alt., Chiai Hsien, 7-VIII-1970; 2♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality, 7-VIII-1971; 2♂♂, 1♀, same locality, 1-VIII-1973; 5♂♂, 4♀♀, same locality, 7∼8-VIII-1974; 8♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality, 5-VIII-1977. All the specimens were collected by Y. Shibata.

*Distribution.* Taiwan, Mongolia, Nepal, Cachemire.

This species can be easily distinguished from the other species of this subgenus by its almost reddish yellow frontal and middle coxae, presence of five discoidal punctures on the pronotum, and of about ten black tubercles along the lateral margins of the apical part on the underside of paramere of its male genitalia.

I express my sincere thanks to Mr. K. Matsuki and Dr. J. C. Lien for their kind supply of the specimens, and to Dr. A. Smetana for his advice on the determination of the latter species.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 257–264, November 15, 1991

# Two New *Epaphiopsis* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) from Taiwan[1]

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**Abstract** Two new species of the trechine genus *Epaphiopsis* are described from near the two ends of the high mountain ranges of the Island of Taiwan. Both belong to the *multipunctata* group of the subgenus *Formosiellus*; one of them, from the northernmost known locality and named *E.* (*F.*) *constricta*, is related to *E. elegans*, while the other, from the southernmost locality and named *E.* (*F.*) *notos*, to *E. yushana*. A new locality of *E.* (*F.*) *yushana* S. UÉNO is also recorded.

Since the Taiwanese species of *Epaphiopsis* then known were enumerated (UÉNO, 1989), new materials of this group of mesophilous trechine beetles have been rapidly accumulated from various parts of the island. We now know of the existence of *Epaphiopsis* at more than ten additional localities, some of which are remote from those previously recorded. Many of the specimens newly collected belong to the group of *E. formosana*, which does not show very intensive speciation, but the collection also contains distinctive new species belonging to the group of *E. multipunctata*.

In the present paper, I am going to describe two new species of the latter group in view of zoogeographical importance of introducing them into science, one from the northern periphery of the distributional range of the subgenus *Formosiellus* and the other from the southernmost known locality of the same group. For facilitating numerical comparison with the latter, a second specimen of *E. yushana* S. UÉNO will be recorded with its standard ratios. The abbreviations used are the same as those explained in my 1989 paper (p. 106).

In preparing this report, I am much indebted to the following members of the 1990 and 1991 expeditions to Taiwanese high mountains, to all of whom my hearty thanks are due: Professors Yau-I CHU, Jun-ichi AOKI and Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA, Messrs. Chiun-Cheng KO and Kun Fu SHIH, and Ms. Akiko SAITO.

## ***Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *constricta*** S. UÉNO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Length: 3.90–4.05 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the *multipunctata* group and probably related to *E. elegans* S. UÉNO

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[1] This study is supported by the Grants-in-aid No. 01041099 for Field Research of the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program and No. 03640633 for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.

(1989, pp. 110, 116, figs. 6–8) of Mt. Hsüeh Shan, but recognized at a glance on its peculiar facies remarkably constricted between prothorax and hind body.

Colour dark brown, very shiny and slightly iridescent on elytra, whose basal areas and lateral margins are reddish brown; palpi, apical halves of antennae, ventral surface, and legs reddish brown, more or less lighter than dorsum.

Head small and relatively long though still wider than long, depressed above; frontal furrows deep throughout, rather close to each other at middle, and moderately divergent in front and behind; frons and supraorbital areas moderately convex; microsculpture largely obliterated, though consisting of wide polygonal meshes; supraorbital pores lying on lines divergent posteriorly, the anterior one being foveolate; eyes small and flat; genae either slightly convex or nearly straight, not tumid, five-ninths to three-fifths as long as eyes, and completely glabrous; neck fairly wide, with the anterior constriction distinct at the sides; mentum tooth either truncated or slightly emarginate at the tip; palpi short, with subulate apical segments; antennae relatively slender, almost reaching apical third of elytra, segment 2 about four-fifths as long as segment 3, which is slightly longer than segment 4 or 5, segments 7–10 each subcylindrical and more than twice as long as wide, terminal segment a little longer but much narrower than scape, about four-fifths as wide as the latter, and about three times as long as wide.

Pronotum cordate, wider than head, a little wider than long, widest at about five-eighths from base, and strongly contracted towards base; PW/HW 1.35–1.37 (M 1.36), PW/PL 1.16–1.20 (M 1.18), PW/PA 1.50–1.52 (M 1.51), PW/PB 1.59–1.66 (M 1.63); dorsum strongly convex and sparsely covered with fairly long suberect hairs; microsculpture formed by fine transverse lines though mostly degenerated; sides narrowly bordered, the border becoming finer near each front angle, strongly arcuate from front angles to before hind angles though less strongly so in basal halves, and very briefly but deeply sinuate just before the latter; apex either straight or slightly arcuate, more or less wider than base, PB/PA 0.90–0.95 (M 0.93), with front angles very obtuse and almost rounded off; base either straight or feebly arcuate, briefly but distinctly emarginate just inside each hind angle, forming a very short basal peduncle; hind angles small, forming on each side a denticle produced laterally; median line distinct, reaching neither apex nor base; apical transverse impression not continuous but indicated by irregular rugosity; basal transverse impression deep and narrow, with a longitudinal foveole on each side of median line, and laterally continuing into basal foveae, which are small but deep, smooth at the bottom, and shallowly extending antero-laterad; no distinct postangular carinae; basal area narrow and smooth.

Elytra oval, much wider than prothorax, widest at about middle, and a little more gradually narrowed towards bases than towards apices; EW/PW 1.49–1.51 (M 1.50), EL/EW 1.45–1.50 (M 1.47); shoulders distinct though very obtuse, with prehumeral borders straight and oblique; sides rather narrowly reflexed throughout, feebly arcuate behind shoulders, more regularly so behind middle, and narrowly rounded at apices, which form a very small re-entrant angle at suture, each with a slight preapical

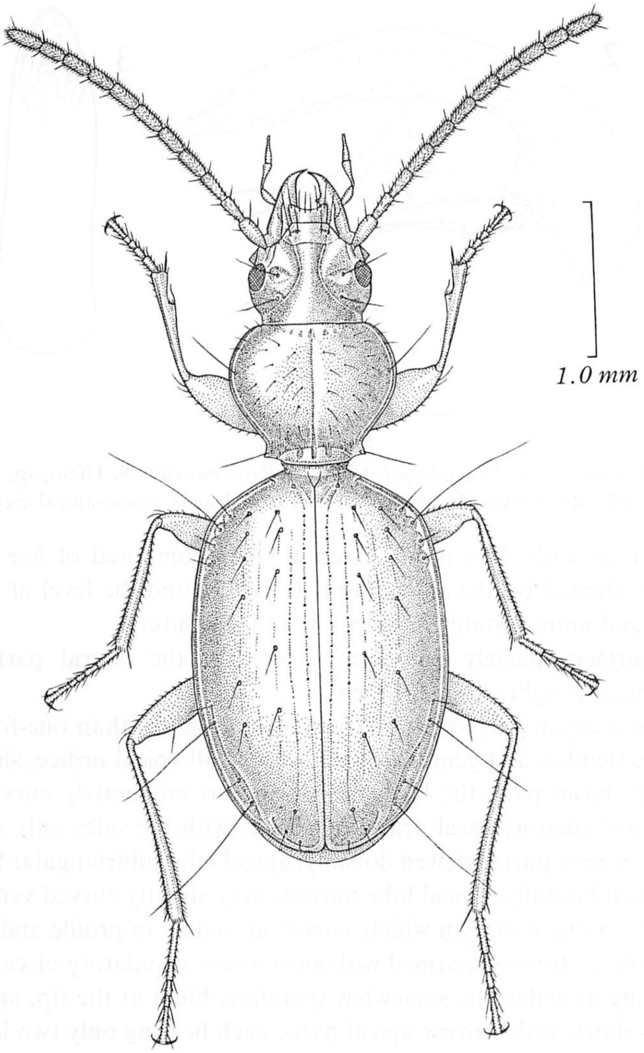
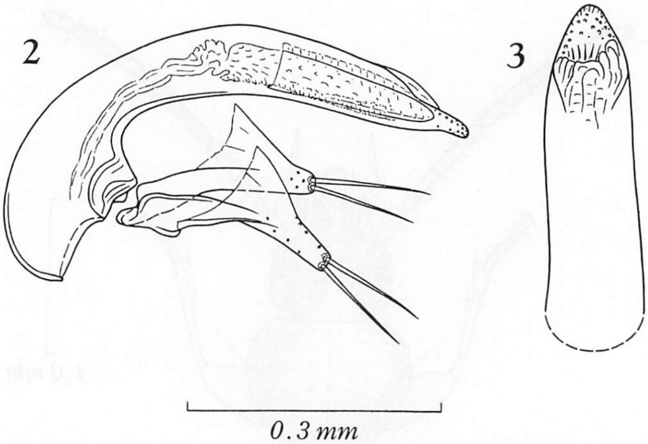


Fig. 1. *Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *constricta* S. Uéno, sp. nov., ♀, from Mt. Lo Shan.

emargination; dorsum rather strongly convex but the apical declivity is not particularly steep; microsculpture practically vanished; striae deeply impressed on the disc but obsolete at the side, 1 and usually 2 entire, more or less punctate in basal three-fifths, 3 also distinct on the disc but abbreviated near base, 4–5 slight and fragmentary, 6–7 evanescent, 8 deeply impressed behind the middle set of marginal umbilicate pores; scutellar striole short but deep; apical striole also short but deep, moderately curved, and free at the anterior end though seemingly directed to the site of stria 5; intervals 1 and 2 slightly convex, others completely flat; apical carina distinct; setiferous dorsal pores, especially of the external series, more or less foveolate, internal series composed



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *constricta* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., from Mt. Lo Shan; left lateral view (2), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

of five to seven (usually five) pores, external series composed of five to eight pores; preapical pore situated on the apical declivity just behind the level of the terminus of apical striole, and more distant from apex than from suture.

Ventral surface sparsely pubescent except for the lateral parts. Legs fairly slender; protibiae straight; tarsi not long.

Male genital organ very small. Aedeagus a little less than one-fourth as long as elytra, tubular, slender, and gently arcuate, with small apical orifice, short apical lobe, and fairly large basal part, the last one of which is moderately curved ventrad and devoid of sagittal aileron; basal orifice not large, with the sides only shallowly emarginate at the posterior parts; viewed dorsally, apical lobe subtriangular though rounded at the tip; viewed laterally, apical lobe narrow, very slightly curved ventrad, and blunt at the extremity; ventral margin widely curved at middle in profile and slightly convex before apical lobe. Inner sac armed with an elongate copulatory piece, which is about one-third as long as aedeagus, somewhat spatulate, blunt at the tip, and covered with scales. Styles short, with narrow apical parts, each bearing only two long setae at the apex.

*Type series*. Holotype: ♀, allotype: ♂ (somewhat teneral), paratype: 1 ♀ (somewhat teneral), 29–V–1991, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. All deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Type locality*. Mt. Lo Shan, 2,140 m in altitude, in Wu-feng Hsiang of Hsin-chu Hsien, northern Taiwan.

*Notes*. This is a very remarkable new species, whose peculiar facies remind us of those of *Ushijimaella pilosistriata* S. UÉNO (1980, p. 144, figs. 1–3) from the Korean Peninsula. It is, however, doubtless that the trechine beetle belongs to the *multipunctata* group of the subgenus *Formosiellus*, more precisely to the same lineage as *E. elegans* and *E. multipunctata*, as is clearly indicated by the conformation of its male genitalia. It may have long been isolated at the northwestern corner of the subgeneric range and have developed the unique appearance.

Mt. Lo Shan (also called Lu-ch'ang-ta Shan; 2,616 m in height) lies near the northwestern end of a branch ridge of the Hsüeh-shan Mountain Range, on the borders between Hsin-chu Hsien and Miao-li Hsien. It is therefore situated at the northern periphery of the distributional range of *Formosiellus*, and besides, isolated from all the other known localities of the members of the subgenus. Its habitat is also somewhat different from those of the others. Instead of living in a subalpine forest, it inhabits a broadleaved forest at a relatively low altitude. All the known specimens were taken in a shaded depression only several square metres in area. They were sifted out from moist dead leaves accumulated among roots of herbaceous undergrowth.

Of the three specimens known, only one female is fully mature and the other two are more or less teneral. For this reason, I selected the mature female as the holotype of this interesting new species.

## ***Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *notos*** S. UÉNO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 4–6)

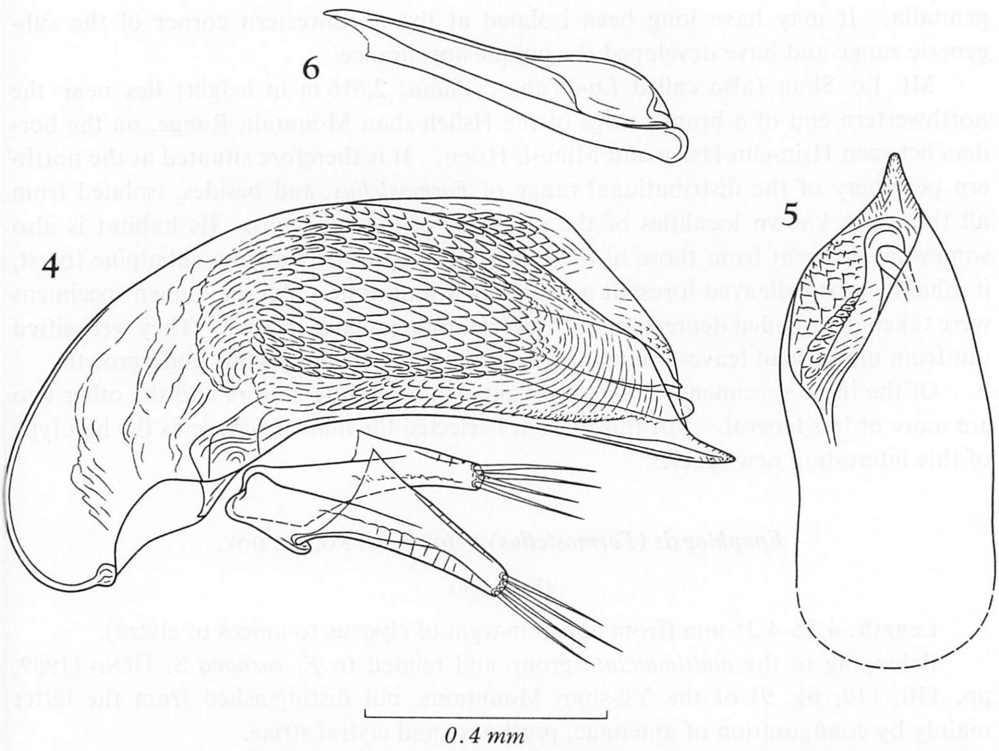
Length: 4.25–4.35 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the *multipunctata* group and related to *E. yushana* S. UÉNO (1989, pp. 110, 119, fig. 9) of the Yü-shan Mountains, but distinguished from the latter mainly by configuration of antennae, prothorax and elytral striae.

Colour as in *E. yushana*. Head almost identical with that of *E. yushana*, but the antennae are slenderer though not much longer, reaching basal three-tenths of elytra in ♂, basal two-sevenths of elytra in ♀; antennal segments 5–10 subcylindrical, not ellipsoidal, obviously narrower than in *E. yushana*, 4–6 each 2.2–2.3 times as long as wide, 8–10 each 2.1–2.2 times as long as wide, terminal segment evidently longer than (nearly 1.5 times as long as) segment 4 or 5, a little longer than scape though about two-thirds as wide as the latter.

Pronotum suborbicular rather than subcordate, hence similar to that of *E. divarboris* S. UÉNO (1989, pp. 110, 122, figs. 10–12), wider than head, wider than long, widest at about three-fifths from base, and almost equally narrowed in front and behind; PW/HW 1.38–1.43 (M 1.41), PW/PL 1.13–1.17 (M 1.16), PW/PA 1.51–1.55 (M 1.54), PW/PB 1.44–1.46 (M 1.45); sides widely arcuate from apex to just before base, the curvature being somewhat weaker behind middle; apex slightly arcuate, slightly narrower than base, PB/PA 1.03–1.07 (M 1.05), with front angles very obtuse and hardly produced; base almost straight or slightly arcuate at middle, briefly but distinctly emarginate on each side just inside hind angle, which forms a sharp denticle produced postero-laterally; disc as in *E. divarboris*, similarly sculptured.

Elytra as in *E. yushana* with the exception of several details; EW/PW 1.44–1.52 (M 1.48), EL/EW 1.52–1.60 (M 1.56); shoulders more widely rounded than in *E. yushana*, with prehumeral borders more oblique though slightly arcuate; sides more



Figs. 4–6. Male genitalia of *Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *notos* S. Uéno, sp. nov., from Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan; left lateral view (4), apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (5), and separated copulatory piece, left lateral view (6).

regularly, though feebly, arcuate from behind shoulders to behind middle, and conjointly rounded at apices; disc evidently less convex than in *E. yushana*, longitudinally depressed in basal three-fourths; striae obviously deeper than in *E. yushana*, 1–5 moderately impressed and more or less clearly punctate, 6–7 much shallower than the inner, often fragmentary and sometimes degenerated, but usually traceable at middle, 8 deeply impressed behind the middle set of marginal umbilicate pores; scutellar striole short but deep; apical striole deeply impressed though short, lightly curved, and joining or almost joining stria 5; intervals flat; apical carina distinct though obtuse; internal dorsal series composed of six to eight (usually seven or eight) setiferous pores, external series of five to seven (usually six) setiferous pores; preapical pore as in *E. yushana*.

Ventral surface and legs as in *E. divarboris*, the latter being slenderer than in *E. yushana*.

Male genital organ very large and heavily sclerotized. Aedeagus robust, nearly a half as long as elytra, and hardly arcuate at middle though the basal part is gently curved ventrad; apical orifice markedly asymmetrical, inclined to the right, though the right aedeagal wall is obviously higher than the left; apical lobe very short and narrow, straight, slightly reflexed, and blunt at the tip; basal part not particularly large and devoid of sagittal aileron; basal orifice rather small, with the sides lightly emarginate; ventral margin very slightly emarginate at middle in profile. Inner sac wholly covered with heavily sclerotized teeth, which seemingly form intricate longitudinal patches due to the folds of sac membrane. Copulatory piece elongate, a little more than a half as long as aedeagus though its proximal three-fifths is concealed by teeth-mat and not observable by transparency, spatulate in proximal part and bilobed in apical part; right apical lobe longer than the left, nearly parallel-sided, and rounded at the apex; left apical lobe vertically dilated before the apex, which is horizontally curved inwards above the right lobe and narrowly rounded at the extremity. Styles relatively small, left style evidently longer than the right, each bearing four setae at the apex.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, paratype: 1 ♂, 18–X–1990, S. UÉNO leg. All deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Type locality.* Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan, 2,550 m in altitude on the SW slope, in Taiwu Hsiang of P'ing-tung Hsien, southern Taiwan.

*Notes.* This is an interesting species something intermediate between *E. yushana* and *E. divarboris.* It is closer to the former in many respects, but resembles the latter in the shape of its prothorax. True relationship of these species can be determined with confidence only when males of *E. yushana* are known.

Mt. Pei-ta-wu Shan (3,092 m in height) is the southernmost of the high mountains in Taiwan exceeding 3,000 m in altitude. Though belonging to the Chung-yang Mountain Range, it lies on a small isolated group of mountains separated from the main northern part by a col only 1,700 m in height. It is about 96 km distant to the south-southwest from Mt. Yü Shan, the type locality of *E. yushana,* and about 186 km distant in a similar direction from Pi-lu, the type locality of *E. divarboris.*

The three specimens of the type series of *E. notos* were found in a limited place at the head of the Kuai-ku on the southwestern slope of the mountain. This site was just below the conifer zone and was in a broadleaved forest with thick undergrowths of ferns. The trechine beetles were obtained by sifting moist dead leaves accumulated among the roots of ferns in the immediate vicinity of a gully.

### ***Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *yushana*** S. UÉNO, 1989

*Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *yushana* S. UÉNO, 1989, Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo, (A), **15**, pp. 110, 119, fig. 9; type locality: Mt. Yü Shan.

*Additional specimen examined.* 1 ♀, Pa-nai-i-k'o, 2,860 m alt., Yü-shan Mts., Hsin-i Hsiang, Nan-t'ou Hsien, central Taiwan, 25–X–1990, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. (NSMT).

*Notes.* The specimen recorded above from Pa-nai-i-k'o, which is located on the northeastern ridge of the Yü-shan Mountains about 14.4 km east-northeast of P'aiyun Shan-chuang where the holotype of *E. yushana* was collected, is larger (4.15 mm in body length) and has narrower prothoracic base, but is otherwise similar to the type specimen. Unfortunately, comparative study of male genitalia cannot be made between the two populations, but in my view, they are safely regarded as belonging to the same species. The standard ratios of the Pa-nai-i-k'o specimen are as follows: PW/HW 1.38, PW/PL 1.23, PW/PA 1.46, PW/PB 1.52, PB/PA 0.96, EW/PW 1.42, EL/EW 1.52. The internal dorsal series consists of eight setiferous pores on the left elytron and nine on the right; the external dorsal series of eight pores on the left and six on the right.

## 要　約

上野俊一：台湾産ケムネチビゴミムシ属の 2 新種. ――ケムネチビゴミムシ属のうちで，台湾に固有の亜属 *Formosiellus* の分布域の北限（樂山）および南限（北大武山）から，それぞれ 1 新種を記載し，*Epaphiopsis* (*Formosiellus*) *constricta* および *E.* (*F.*) *notos* と命名した．ともに *multipunctata* 種群に属するが，たがいの類縁関係はそれほど近くない．なお，玉山を基準産地として記載された *E.* (*F.*) *yushana* を，同じ山系の巴奈伊克から記録した．

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, 19 (2): 265–271, November 15, 1991

# A New Anophthalmic *Trechiama* (Coleoptera, Trechinae) from the Upper Hypogean Zone of Central Taiwan[1)]

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**Abstract** A new anophthalmic species of the trechine genus *Trechiama* is described from the upper hypogean zone of a high mountain in central Taiwan under the name of *T. longissimus*. It belongs to the *hamatus* group and is readily recognized on the peculiar shape of its prothorax and the absence of the first dorsal pore on the 3rd elytral stria. A key is provided to the Taiwanese species of the genus.

In this paper, I am going to describe a new anophthalmic species of *Trechiama* from a high mountain of Taiwan once again. Like the three anophthalmic species previously known, it also belongs to the group of *T. hamatus*, but is readily distinguished from them by its peculiar facies, above all by the characteristic configuration of its prothorax. It is highly probable that other species of the same lineage still remain undiscovered on the high mountains of the island, but they can be brought to light only by exhausting efforts because of considerable difficulty in locating their upper hypogean habitats on very steep slopes, on which favourable colluvia cannot be deposited along rushing torrents.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in previous papers of mine.

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Professor Yau-I CHU and Mr. Chiun-Cheng KO for their kind collaboration, and to Professor Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA, Ms. Akiko SAITO and Mr. Kun Fu SHIH for offering efficacious aids to my researches in the field.

## ***Trechiama*** (s. str.) ***longissimus*** S. UÉNO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Length: 5.20–5.25 mm (from apical margin of clypeus to apices of elytra).

Belonging to the *hamatus* group and readily recognized on its elongate subparallel-sided facies, with large prothorax whose basal part is ample and has acutely produced hind angles, and its 3rd elytral stria bearing only two setiferous dorsal pores.

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[1)] This study is supported by the Grants-in-aid No. 01041099 for Field Research of the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program and No. 03640633 for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.

Larger than the other species of the same group and somewhat darker in coloration, though the palpi, apical halves of antennae, ventral side of hind body, and legs are yellowish brown.

Head relatively large and rather square, hardly narrowed in front, and hardly convex laterad at middle, with shallow neck constriction, but otherwise similar to those in the other species; antennae long and slender, nearly reaching apical fourth of elytra.

Prothorax obviously larger than in the other species, less contracted behind, less convex on dorsum, and with large projecting hind angles; pronotum wider than head, as wide as or slightly wider than long, widest at two-thirds from base, and much more gradually narrowed towards base than towards apex; PW/HW 1.36 in the holotype (H), 1.41 in the paratype (P), PW/PL 1.00 in H, 1.09 in P, PW/PA 1.48 in H, 1.53 in P, PW/PB 1.24 in H, 1.33 in P; dorsum gently convex, with sculptures as in the other species though the basal transverse impression is deeper and smooth and the basal foveae are larger and deeper; sides narrowly reflexed, gently arcuate even in front, more feebly so behind middle, deeply sinuate at about basal eighth, and then divergent towards hind angles, which are large, acute and postero-laterally produced; apex almost straight at middle, evidently narrower than base, PB/PA 1.19 in H, 1.15 in P, with front angles obtuse and hardly advanced; base widely emarginate; postangular carinae distinct; microsculpture largely obliterated, though consisting of fine transverse lines.

Elytra long and narrow, evidently longer than in the other species, widest at about four-sevenths from bases, and more gradually narrowed towards bases than towards apices, with the sides very slightly emarginate behind shoulders, very feebly arcuate at middle, and gently so even in preapical parts; EW/PW 1.61 in H, 1.54 in P, EL/EW 1.83 in H, 1.74 in P; shoulders distinct though very obtuse, with prehumeral borders oblique and slightly arcuate; apices rather narrowly and almost conjointly rounded, though leaving a narrow re-entrant angle at suture, preapical emargination very slight; disc widely depressed inside stria 5, especially in proximal two-sevenths; microsculpture formed by fine transverse lines, though largely degenerated; striae entire, fairly deep and smooth on the disc, shallower and indistinctly crenulate at the side, stria 8 not particularly deepened in apical half; scutellar striole clearly impressed, fairly long; apical striole short but deep, moderately arcuate, and joining or nearly joining stria 5; intervals slightly convex on the disc before middle; apical carina short and obtuse; chaetotaxy basically similar to that in the other species, but unique in lacking the proximal one of setiferous dorsal pores on the 3rd stria, that is, the internal series consists of only two posterior pores.

Ventral surface and legs as in the other species, though the legs are relatively long.

Male genital organ relatively small, though robust and heavily sclerotized, markedly differing in configuration from those of the other species. Aedeagus short and robust, about three-tenths as long as elytra, hardly arcuate at middle though the dorsal margin is strongly rounded at middle in profile, with small basal part and long apical

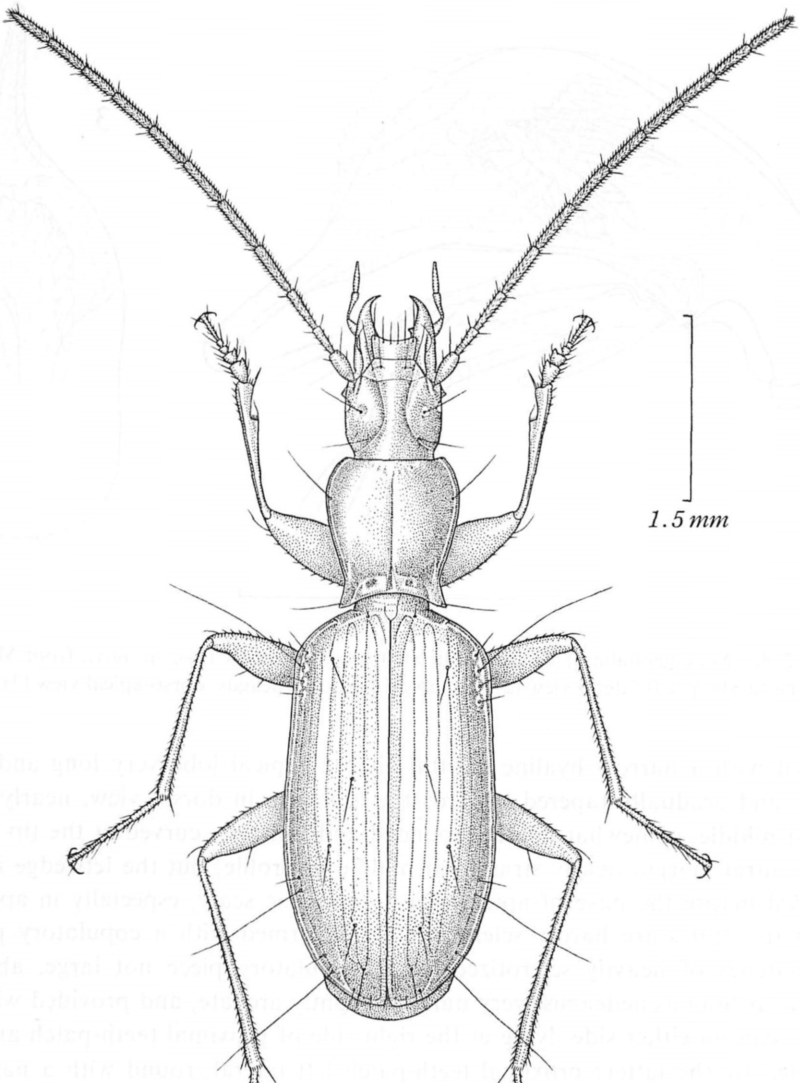
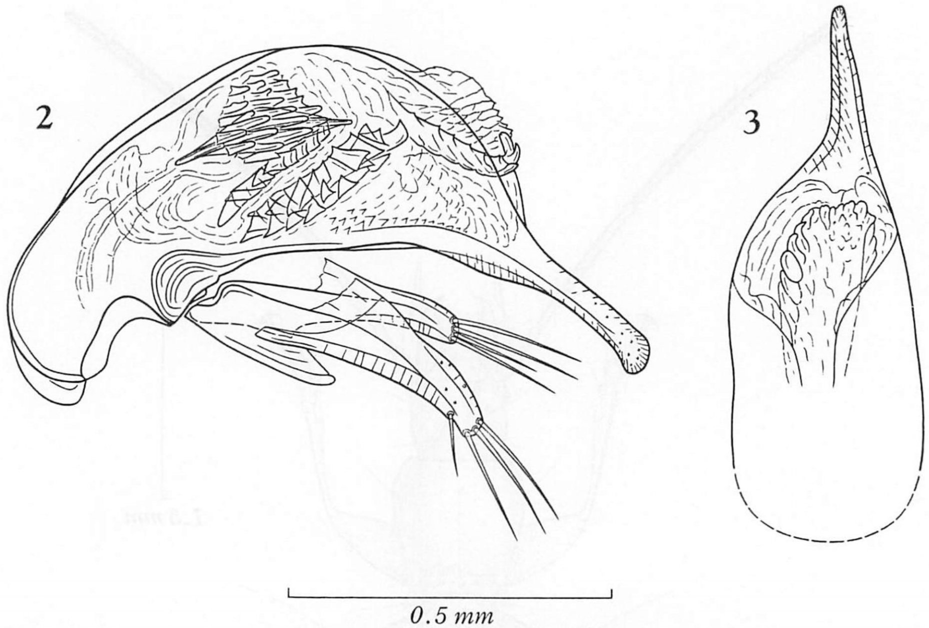


Fig. 1. *Trechiama* (s. str.) *longissimus* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., ♂, from Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan.

lobe, the latter of which is abaxial to the left and ventro-apically produced; right aedeagal wall expanded at the side of apical orifice, which is evidently asymmetrical; basal part hardly bent ventrad, deeply emarginate at the sides of basal orifice, and



Figs. 2–3. Male genitalia of *Trechiama* (s. str.) *longissimus* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., from Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan; left lateral view (2), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (3).

provided with a narrow hyaline sagittal aileron; apical lobe very long and narrow, oblique and gradually tapered towards the blunt tip in dorsal view, nearly parallel-sided at middle, somewhat dilated, rounded and ventrally curved at the tip in lateral view; ventral margin nearly straight at middle in profile, but the left edge is slightly expanded before the base of apical lobe. Inner sac scaly, especially in apical part, though the scales are hardly sclerotized, being armed with a copulatory piece and three patches of heavily sclerotized teeth; copulatory piece not large, about two-sevenths as long as aedeagus, very narrow, slightly arcuate, and provided with a narrow lamella on either side, lying at the right side of proximal teeth-patch and almost concealed by the latter; proximal teeth-patch left lateral, round with a narrow row of teeth extending antero-ventrally; left lateral teeth-patch composed of large lamellar teeth and lying parallel to and posterior to the ventral branch of the proximal one; dorso-apical teeth-patch large and compact, forming a horizontal piece composed of amalgamated teeth, and reflexed at apical orifice. Styles fairly large, left style being obviously larger than the right, each bearing four setae at the apex.

Female unknown.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, 19–V–1991, S. UÉNO leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, same date, Y. NISHIKAWA leg. Both deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

*Type locality.* Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan, 2,150 m in altitude at the side of Wu-chieh

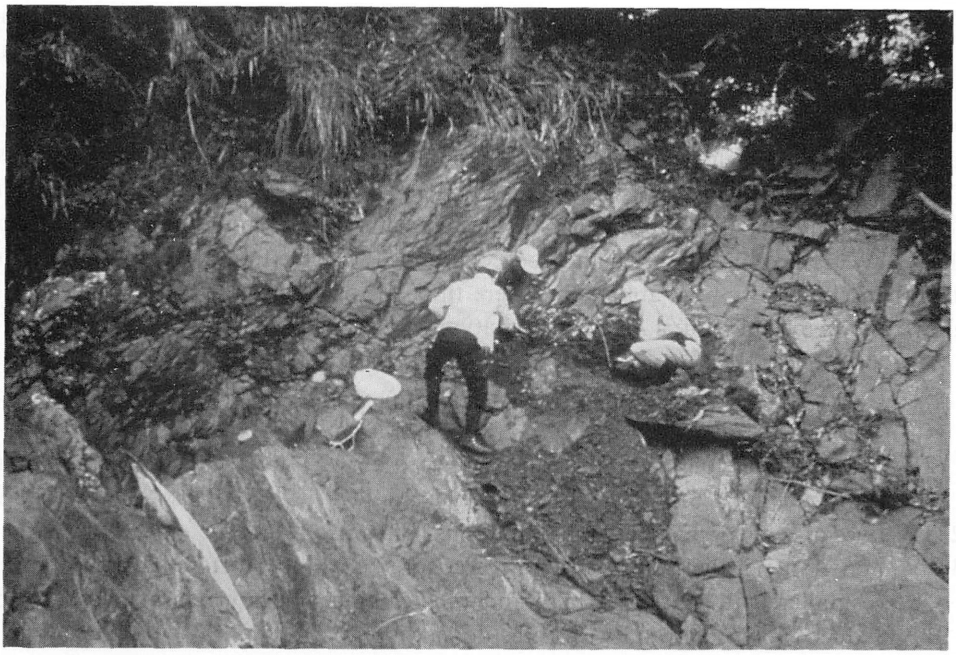


Fig. 4. Habitat of *Trechiama* (s. str.) *longissimus* S. UÉNO, sp. nov., on Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan (at an elevation of 2,150 m). Photo Akiko SAITO.

Lin-tao on the NW slope, in Jen-ai Hsiang of Nan-t'ou Hsien, central Taiwan.

*Notes*. It is most unexpected that a species occurring on a mountain lying between the localities of the two externally similar species, *T. chui* and *T. cuancao*, is considerably different from them in the shape of prothorax and elytra. In fact, previously known species of the *hamatus* group are almost identical with one another in external features, whereas *T. longissimus* can be readily recognized on external peculiarities alone. It is true that Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan lies near the western end of a branch ridge of the Chung-yang Mountain Range, on the main part of which lies Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng, the type locality of *T. chui*, but in a bee-line, it is only 28.5 km distant to the southwest from the latter. On the other hand, Kuan-kao, the type locality of *T. cuancao*, is about 67 km distant to the south-southwest from Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng and about 40 km distant in a similar direction even from Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan, and yet appreciable external differentiation of anophthalmic *Trechiama* has not taken place between the former two localities. It is difficult to account for this dilemma at the present moment, since our knowledge of Taiwanese species of these trechine beetles is still too poor to advance convincing argument. As was pointed out in the introduction of this paper, however, it may not be easy to clarify the upper hypogean fauna of Taiwan to a satisfactory state, because many high mountains on that island are very difficult of access for various reasons.

Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan (3,369 m in height) is situated at the centre of Taiwan, but has never been visited by experienced entomologists before. It is very steep as is usual for Taiwanese high mountains, and is mostly covered with almost impassable bush. A trail, called Wu-chieh Lin-tao, runs traversing the northern slope of the mountain at an altitude of 2,150–2,250 m, crossing several gullies near their sources. The habitat of *T. longissimus* was found in one of them (Fig. 4). It was a rather thin colluvium only 20–30 cm in thickness deposited at the side of a gutter-shaped gully of shale. We removed all the soil and rock debris of the colluvium and carefully examined them, but all we were able to find were the two specimens of *Trechiama* recorded above and a specimen of a *Jujiroa*-like platynine.

## Key to the Taiwanese Species of *Trechiama*

1 (2) Eyes present; colour dark reddish brown to brown; fully winged or brachypterous; length 4.65–6.10 mm [*alatus* group]............*T. alatus* S. UÉNO, 1979.

2 (1) Eyes absent; depigmented and apterous [*hamatus* group].

3 (8) Body less parallel-sided, with narrower fore body and shorter elytra; prothorax smaller, with narrower base and smaller hind angles which are hardly produced; elytral stria 3 with three dorsal pores.

4 (7) Aedeagal apical lobe not forming a large hook curved dorsad; inner sac with larger proximal teeth-patch.

5 (6) Aedeagal apical lobe compressed, with the tip blunt; copulatory piece narrower and spatulate in basal half; proximal teeth-patch narrowly extending posteriad along the left ventral side; length 4.65–5.10 mm; [Kuan-kao on the Yü-shan Mountains]....................................*T. cuancao* S. UÉNO, 1991.

6 (5) Aedeagal apical lobe minutely hooked dorsad at the tip; copulatory piece subtriangular, much broader in basal half; proximal teeth-patch without ventral extension; length 5.00 mm; [Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng]............................................................................*T. chui* S. UÉNO, 1990.

7 (4) Aedeagal apical lobe forming a large hook curved dorsad and acute at the tip; inner sac with smaller proximal teeth-patch; length 4.70–4.80 mm; [Mt. Neng-kao-pei-feng]..........................*T. hamatus* S. UÉNO, 1990.

8 (3) Body more parallel-sided, with broader fore body and longer elytra; prothorax larger, with wider base and larger hind angles which are postero-laterally produced; elytral stria 3 with only two posterior dorsal pores; length 5.20–5.25 mm; [Mt. Cho-she-ta Shan] ..........*T. longissimus* S. UÉNO, sp. nov.

## 要　約

上野俊一：台湾中央部の地下浅層にすむナガチビゴミムシ属の 1 盲目種. —— 台湾中央部，卓社大山亜高山帯の地下浅層から，ナガチビゴミムシ属の 1 盲目種を記載し，これに *Trechiama* (s. str.) *longissimus* という新名を与えた．この新種は *hamatus* 種群に属するが，前胸背板の特異な形状と上

翅第3条の第1孔点を欠くこととによって，既知の 3 種から容易に識別できる．また，雄交尾器の構造も特異である．

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 271–272, November 15, 1991

# On the Larvae of the Lucanid Beetle, *Macrodorcas rectus* (Coleoptera, Lucanidae), Collected from Fallen Môsô Bamboos

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Larvae of most lucanid beetles (Coleoptera, Lucanidae) feed on rotten wood of various kinds of hardwoods (GRAVELY, 1916, 1919; NOMURA, 1963; ELTON, 1966; HAYASHI, 1986; OKAJIMA & YAMAGUCHI, 1988; YAMAGUCHI, 1989). However, several species are known to feed on other foods: rotten softwoods, humus near or beneath rotten wood, soil on forest ground, and rhizomes of pampas grass or sod (BORROR & WHITE, 1970; SAKAINO, 1982; KUBOTA, 1986; ARAYA, 1987; anonymous, 1987; SHIRAISHI, 1987; NAKABAYASHI, 1987; OKAJIMA & YAMAGUCHI, 1988; YAMAGUCHI, 1989; FUJITA, 1990).

*Macrodorcas rectus* is one of the most abundant lucanid species in Japan, and its larvae live in many kinds of decayed hardwoods (NOMURA, 1963; anonymous, 1987; OKAJIMA & YAMAGUCHI, 1988; YAMAGUCHI, 1989). On a small hill in Chita City, on the peninsular part of Aichi Prefecture, Central Japan, I collected in 1986 two 3rd (final) instar larvae of *M. rectus* from two fallen Môsô bamboos (*Phyllostachys pubescens*), whose decay did not progress much. The larvae dwelled in tunnels with bamboo frass excavated into the cortex of bamboo culm. So far as I am aware, this is the first record of lucanid larvae collected from bamboos.

I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. J. Azuma and Miss Y. Fujii, Kyoto University, for useful information on bamboos. I also thank Dr. M. Kon, Kyoto University, for his reading of this manuscript.

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*Elytra, Tokyo*, **19** (2): 273–283, November 15, 1991

# Notes on Carabid Beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from East Liaoning, Northeast China

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**Abstract** Twelve species of the Carabina are recorded from six localities in East Liaoning, Northeast China, with descriptions of four new taxa, including a remarkable new species of the subgenus *Cychrostomus*: *Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) *manifestus guanmenshanus* subsp. nov., *C.* (*E.*) *sternbergi fenghuangshanus* subsp. nov., *C.* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* sp. nov., and *C.* (*Coptolabrus*) *jankowskii benxiensis* subsp. nov.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Tetsuo Mizunuma, I was recently given an opportunity to examine specimens of carabid beetles collected from the eastern part of Liaoning Sheng, Northeast China, whose carabid fauna is poorly known as yet. In this paper, I am going to give a list of twelve species belonging to the genus *Carabus* (s. lat.) from six localities, with descriptions of four new taxa. It is worth noting that a remarkable new species belonging most likely to the subgenus *Cychrostomus* was discovered from the northeastern part of China.

The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in my previous papers, and the length of specimen is measured from the apical margin of labrum to the apices of elytra.

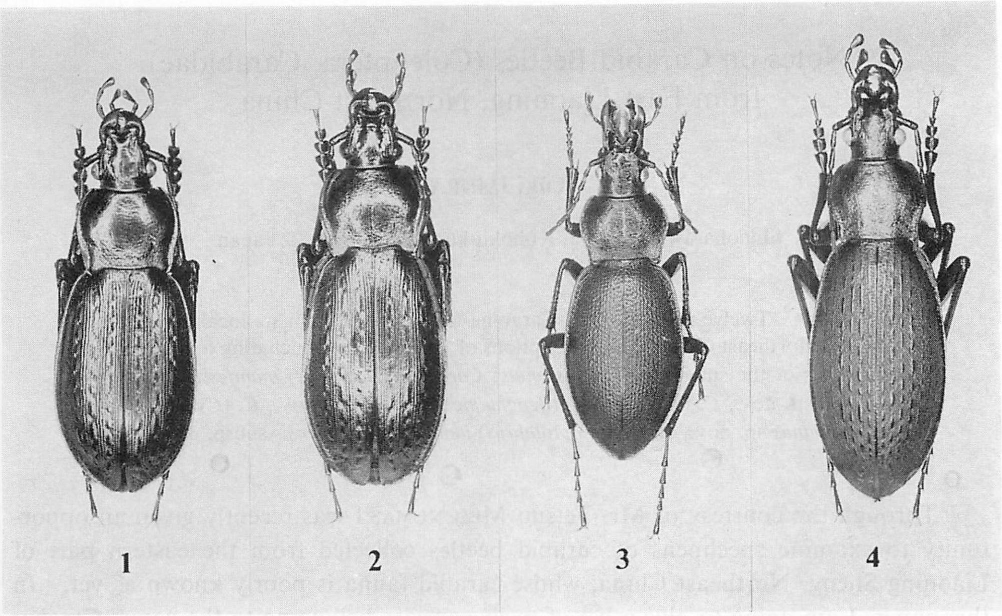
I wish to express my hearty thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi Uéno of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for reading the manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Dr. Michel Brancucci of the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Messrs. Seiji Morita, Tokyo, Helmut Schütze, Gleichen, Hisaka Matsui, Osaka, and Tetsuo Mizunuma, Toyonaka, who kindly supported this study in various ways.

## 1. *Carabus* (s. str.) *granulatus telluris* Bates, 1883

*Carabus granulatus telluris* Bates, 1883, Trans. ent. Soc. London, **1883**: 223; type locality: Tonosawa, Japan.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, East Liaoning, 12~18–VII–1990, in coll. Y. Imura.

*Notes.* The Liaoning specimens almost agree in general appearance with subsp. *telluris* described from central Honshu, Japan, except that the aedeagal apex in the former is a little slenderer than in the latter.



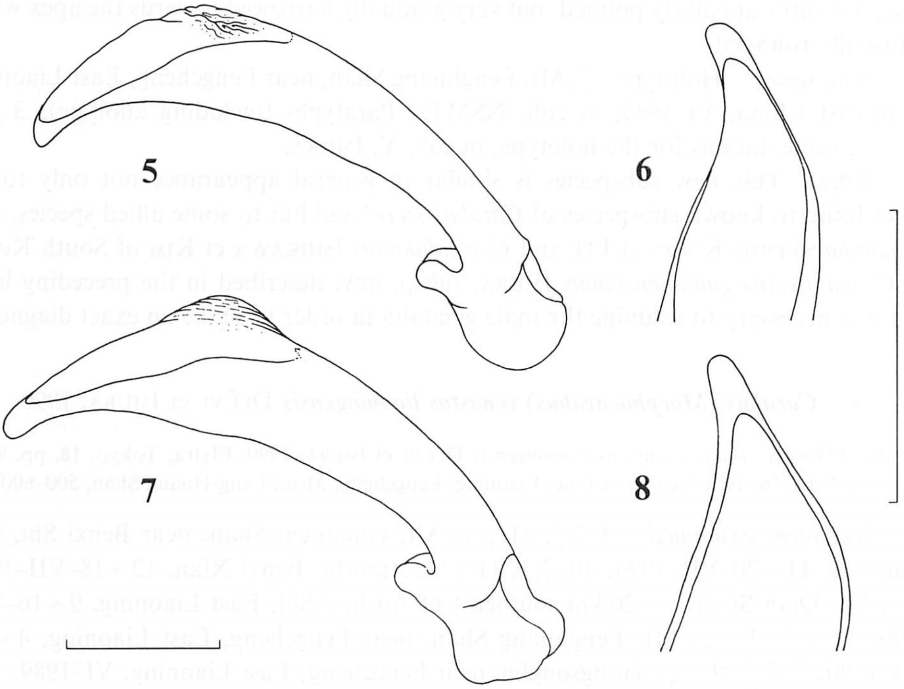
Figs. 1–4. —— 1, *Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) *manifestus guanmenshanus* IMURA, subsp. nov., ♂ (holotype), from Mt. Guanmen Shan, East Liaoning; 2, *C.* (*E.*) *sternbergi fenghuangshanus* IMURA, subsp. nov., ♂ (holotype), from Mt. Fenghuang Shan, East Liaoning; 3, *C.* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* IMURA, sp. nov., ♀ (holotype), from Shuidong, Xiaoshi, East Liaoning; 4, *C.* (*Coptolabrus*) *jankowskii benxiensis* IMURA, subsp. nov., ♂ (holotype), from Mt. Guanmen Shan, East Liaoning.

## 2. ***Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) *manifestus guanmenshanus*** IMURA, subsp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 5, 6)

*Description*. Length: 20.8–24.0 mm. Body above reddish coppery, coppery green, or black with faint coppery lustre. Differs from the nominotypical form recorded from Nei Mongol Zizhiqu to Shanxi Sheng in the following points: size a little larger; frons more sparsely punctured; hind angles of pronotum more strongly protrudent posteriad, with the apices subtriangularly pointed; central part of pronotal disc less strongly convex above; elytra a little more elongate; elevated parts of primary intervals more regularly set; secondaries and tertiaries not so strongly notched transversely; striae between intervals much more weakly punctured. Aedeagus subcylindrical, with the ventral margin rather strongly arcuate near the apex; apical lobe short, subtriangularly narrowed to the apex in lateral view, almost parallel-sided with rounded tip in dorsal view.

*Colour variation*. Of the total 22 specimens from Mt. Guanmen Shan, 11 are reddish coppery, 6 are coppery green, and 5 are black. In the specimens from Mt. Qian Shan, 3 of 4 are reddish coppery, and the remaining one is black, Of the 8 spec-



Figs. 5–8. Male genitalia of *Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) spp. from East Liaoning; right lateral view (5, 7), and apical part of aedeagus, dorso-apical view (6, 8). —— 5–6. *C.* (*E.*) *manifestus guanmenshanus* IMURA, subsp. nov., from Mt. Guanmen Shan, East Liaoning. —— 7–8. *C.* (*E.*) *sternbergi fenghuangshanus* IMURA, subsp. nov., from Mt. Fenghuang Shan, East Liaoning. Scale: 2 mm.

imens from Xiaoshi, 3 are reddish coppery, 1 is dark coppery green, and 4 are black.

*Type series*. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Guanmen Shan, near Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, Northeast China, 11∼20–VII–1990, in coll. NSMT. Paratypes (including allotype): 3 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, the same data as for the holotype; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Qian Shan, ca. 20 km southeast of Anshan Shi, East Liaoning, 9∼16–VII–1990; 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, East Liaoning, 12∼18–VII–1990. All the paratypes are deposited in coll. Y. IMURA.

### 3. ***Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) *sternbergi fenghuangshanus*** IMURA, subsp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 7, 8)

*Description*. Length: 21.7–24.5 mm. Body above coppery or black. Distinguished from the nominotypical form distributed in Korea mainly by the conformation of aedeagus: median portion much less strongly tumid nor carinate latero-ventrad at a little left side of apical third; apical lobe a little longer than wide, widest at the base, not subtriangularly pointed, but very gradually narrowed towards the apex which is broadly rounded.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Mt. Fenghuang Shan, near Fengcheng, East Liaoning, Northeast China, VI–1989, in coll. NSMT. Paratypes (including allotype): 3 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype, in coll. Y. IMURA.

*Notes.* This new subspecies is similar in general appearance not only to the other hitherto known subspecies of *Carabus sternbergi* but to some allied species, *e.g.*, *C. namhaedoensis* KWON et LEE and *C. nitididorsus* ISHIKAWA et KIM of South Korea, or *C. manifestus guanmenshanus* IMURA, subsp. nov. described in the preceding lines, and it is necessary to examine the male genitalia in order to make an exact diagnosis.

### 4. *Carabus* (*Morphocarabus*) *venustus liaoningensis* DEUVE et IMURA, 1990

*Carabus* (*Morphocarabus*) *venustus liaoningensis* DEUVE et IMURA, 1990, Elytra, Tokyo, **18**, pp. 9, 10, figs. 7, 14, 16; type locality: Chine, Liaoning, Fengcheng, Mont Feng-Huang Shan, 500–600 m.

*Specimens examined.* 9 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Mt. Guanmen Shan, near Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11~20–VII–1990; 10 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, 12~18–VII–1990; 1 ♀, Mt. Qian Shan, ca. 20 km southeast of Anshan Shi, East Liaoning, 9~16–VII–1990; 11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Fenghuang Shan, near Fengcheng, East Liaoning, 4~13–VII–1990; 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Hongsonglin, near Fengcheng, East Liaoning, VI–1989. All deposited in coll. Y. IMURA.

*Notes.* Femora are black in the specimens from Guanmen Shan and Qian Shan, though those of the topotypical specimens are constantly much reddish. This species seems to be the commonest and the most widely distributed in the eastern part of Liaoning Sheng.

### 5. *Carabus* (*Trachycarabus*) *latreillei semicoriaceus* KRAATZ, 1881

*Carabus semicoriaceus* KRAATZ, 1881, Dt. ent. Z., **25**, pp. 266, 267; type locality: "China (Liaotong)".

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, Mt. Guanmen Shan, near Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11~20–VII–1990; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Caohekou, situated between Benxi Shi and Fengcheng, East Liaoning, 5~14–VII–1990. All deposited in coll. Y. IMURA.

*Notes.* The Liaoning specimens examined in the present study are characteristic in the conformation of the elytra, their shape being slender and subparallel-sided especially in the male, the primary intervals being a little less frequently segmented, and the striae between intervals bearing rather dense granules. These characteristics agree with those of subsp. *semicoriaceus* described by KRAATZ from "Liaotong" (=Liaodong Bandao).

### 6. *Carabus* (*Aulonocarabus*) *canaliculatus careniger* CHAUDOIR, 1863

*Carabus careniger* CHAUDOIR, 1863, Annl. Soc. ent. Fr., **31**, p. 448; type area: "Mandchourie".

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Guanmen Shan, near Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11~20–VII–1990; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, East Liaoning, 12~18–VII–1990; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mt. Qian Shan, ca. 20 km southeast of Anshan Shi, East Liaoning, 9~16–VII–1990; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Hongsonglin, near Fengcheng, East Liaoning, VI–1989. All deposited in coll. Y. IMURA.

### 7. *Carabus* (*Adelocarabus*) *seishinensis seishinensis* (LAPOUGE, 1931)

*Leptocarabus* (*Adelocarabus*) *seishinensis* LAPOUGE, 1931, Gen. ins., (192c), p. 597; type locality: Corée, Seishin (Neotype, ♂, Corée, Seishin, in coll. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris, designated by BLUMENTHAL & DEUVE, 1984, p. 79).

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Guanmen Shan, near Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11~20–VII–1990, in coll. Y. IMURA.

*Notes.* This species has been known to be endemic to Korea, and may be recorded for the first time from the Chinese territory. The Guanmen Shan specimens are slightly different from the nominotypical form in the shape of the elytra being a little slenderer, with the widest part at about the middle, and in the condition of the elevated parts of the elytral intervals being less strongly raised. They are, however, otherwise identical with the latter, including the aedeagal characteristics, and cannot be discriminated even as a geographical race.

### 8. *Carabus* (*Tomocarabus*) *fraterculus fraterculus* REITTER, 1895

*Carabus* (*Eurycarabus*) *fraterculus* REITTER, 1895, Wien ent. Ztg., **14**, p. 107; type area: "Korea".

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♀ (19.4 mm), Mt. Fenghuang Shan, near Fengcheng, East Liaoning, 4~13–VII–1990, in coll. Y. IMURA.

*Notes.* This species is recorded also for the first time from the Chinese territory. In comparison with the individuals distributed in the central part of the Korean Peninsula, the single female specimen recorded above is slightly different in having a little less strongly convex elytra and a little more strongly raised elevated parts of the elytral intervals, though it cannot be discriminated from the latter as a geographical race.

### 9. *Carabus* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 9–12)

*Description.* Length: 19.2 mm. Width: 7.2 mm. Rather small-sized species characterised by its unique coloration and marked cychrization of the mouth-parts.

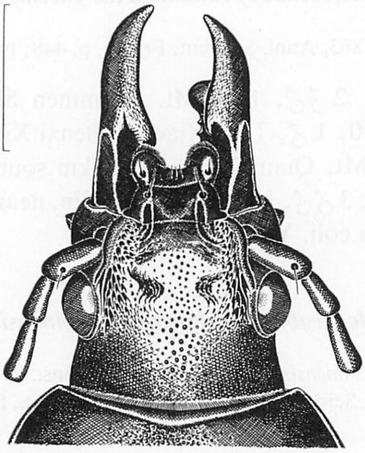
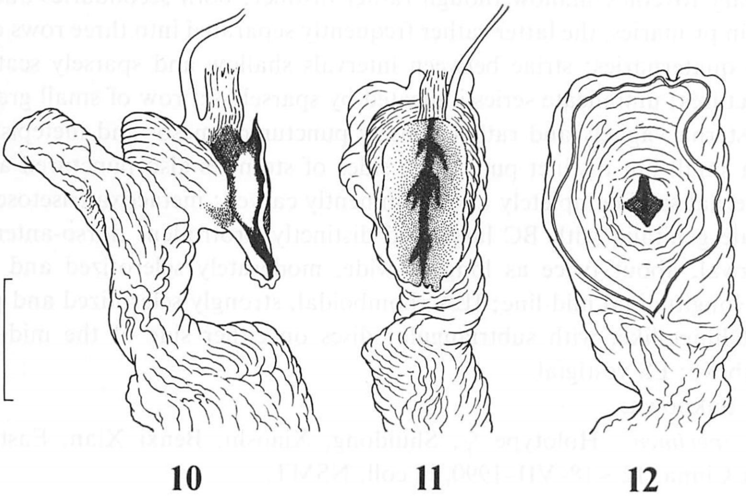


Fig. 9. Head of *Carabus* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* Imura, sp. nov. (♀, holotype), from Shuidong, Xiaoshi, East Liaoning. Scale: 2 mm.

Body above dark purple and rather mat. Postero-lateral parts of pronotum and elytral margins purplish red with faint metallic lustre. Venter black with faint purplish lustre, except for epipleura and prepisterna on which the blue-purplish lustre is very strong. Appendages black.

Head large and thick, with long and less arcuate mandibles; apical emargination of labrum conspicuously deep; clypeus subquadrate, nearly as wide as labrum, with the basal portion of the sides rather acutely prominent laterad; genae below eyes conspicuously extended laterad, with the sides feebly dilated posteriad; external angles of cardo-stipes joints rather conspicuously prominent laterad, the apices of which are visible beyond the sides of genae in dorsal view; frons gently convex above and rather densely punctate, with a pair of round depressions on each side at the level of the anterior orbital margin; frontal furrows wide and shallowly carved, with the surface scattered with marked rugae and large punctures which are irregularly contiguous with one another to form semi-reticular pattern; dorsal surface of head behind eyes rather densely scattered with large punctures; mandibles extraordinarily elongate, less arcuate and almost straightly protruded forwards in basal four-fifths, then rather acutely hooked inwards at the apices, with the surface densely scattered with minute punctures; retinaculum of right mandible with the anterior tooth unusually large and thick, forming a hump-like protuberance, the posterior much smaller and thin, with the apices bidentate; retinaculum of left mandible much smaller, with the anterior tooth being invisible in dorsal view, the posterior being vestigial; penultimate segment of labial palpus bisetose; terminal segment of labial palpus triangularly dilated, less strongly so in that of maxillary palpus; apical segment of galea distinctly concave above, with the dorsal margin sharply edged; median tooth of mentum much shorter than the lateral lobes, with the apex obtuse; submentum asetose, with the surface



Figs. 10–12. Female genitalia of *Carabus* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* IMURA, sp. nov.; 10, right lateral view; 11, ventral view; 12, dorsal view (dorsal wall of vagina is incised and opened to show inner plate of ligular apophysis). Scale: 1 mm.

smooth; antennae absent from segment 8 on both sides, but the remaining parts are filiform and pubescent from segment 5; relative lengths of scape, pedicel and segment 3 as follows:— 1 : 0.69 : 0.89; segments 4 and 5 subequal in length to pedicel and segment 3 respectively; segment 6 subequal in length to segment 7, each 0.94 times as long as scape.

Pronotum subquadrate, wider than long, widest a little before the middle, rather acutely narrowed towards apex than towards base; PW/HW 1.63, PW/PL 1.48, PW/PAW 1.55, PW/PBW 1.38, PBW/PAW 1.11; apical margin moderately emarginate; front angles obtuse and slightly produced anteriad; sides gently rounded in front and weakly sinuate behind; hind angles subtriangular, rather strongly protrudent posteriad, with the apices rounded and a little bent ventrad; basal margin straight; disc moderately convex above, with the surface densely punctate in the centre, asperous or rather scabrous in the posterior parts of peripheral portions; basal impression oblong, with the surface distinctly foveolate; lateral parts rather narrowly depressed in front, and the depression rather acutely divergent towards the base, with the surface asperous; lateral margins slightly reflexed and clearly bordered throughout; two pairs of marginal setae inserted near the widest part and slightly before hind angles; basal foveae small but deep; median longitudinal line narrow but clearly recognisable.

Elytra elongate oval, rather strongly convex above, widest at about the middle, more gradually narrowed towards bases than towards apices; EW/PW 1.33, EL/EW 1.71; shoulders distinct though obtuse; lateral parts rather widely depressed near shoulders, with the margins feebly reflexed throughout and clearly bordered near bases; sculpture triploid or partly heptaploid; primaries indicated by irregular rows of granules, with primary foveoles shallow though rather distinct; both secondaries and tertiaries almost as in primaries, the latter rather frequently separated into three rows of granules indicating quaternaries; striae between intervals shallow and sparsely scattered with small punctures; umbilicate series indicated by sparsely set row of small granules.

Prepisterna vaguely and rather densely punctured; meso- and metepisterna scattered with small but distinct punctures; sides of sternites also punctured and weakly rugose; sternal sulci completely and prominently carved; metacoxa trisetose.

Female genitalia with BC large and distinctly protrudent dorso-anteriad; OLA elongate oval, about twice as long as wide, moderately sclerotized and pigmented along the longitudinal mid-line; ILA rhomboidal, strongly sclerotized and pigmented, somewhat hinge-like, with subtriangular discs on either side of the mid-line gently concave above; ES vestigial.

Male unknown.

*Type specimen.* Holotype ♀, Shuidong, Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, East Liaoning, Northeast China, 12～18–VII–1990, in coll. NSMT.

*Notes.* Though the single female specimen now at my hands is not sufficient for determining its true systematic position, I place it in the subgenus *Cychrostomus* on the basis of its characteristic external features, especially of the peculiar shape of the mouth-parts. This unique higher taxon was originally erected by REITTER (1896, p. 124) as a new subgenus belonging to the group Tribacogenici of the grand genus *Carabus*, and a description of the type species was made at the same time under the name of *anchocephalus*, whose type locality is Kuku-Noor, Northeast Tibet (the central part of Qinghai Sheng at present). This Tibetan species is considerably rare and we may have very few opportunities to examine the specimen. One of the invaluable specimens of this species was, however, shown to me by Dr. M. BRANCUCCI while I visited the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel in 1989. *Carabus mizunumaianus* nov. is readily distinguishable from the Tibetan species by much smaller size, different coloration, different shape of pronotum, etc. Two more species have hitherto been known as the members of this subgenus, namely, *facetus* SEMENOV (1903, p. 350) from the Defile of "Chatu" situated southwest of Kuku-Noor on the Burchan-Buddha Mountains, Northeast Tibet, and *pseudoprosodes* SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIJ et ZNOJKO (1932, pp. 188–190) from Lantzhou-fu (=Lanzhou), in the central part of Gansu Sheng. Though I was unable to examine the specimens of these species, careful reading of the original descriptions led me to the conclusion that neither the Burchan-Buddha species nor the Lanzhou one agrees in many respects with the specific characters of the Liaoning one. Examination of the male genitalia of all the known species remains to be made in order to clarify the taxonomic position of the subgenus, to prove the interspecific relationship within the subgenus, and to determine the true affinity of *C. mizunumaianus* nov.

### 10. *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *constricticollis constricticollis* (Kraatz, 1886)

*Coptolabrus constricticollis* Kraatz, 1886, Dt. ent. Z., **30**, pp. 241, 242; type locality: Suyfun.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂ (24.8 mm), 1 ♀ (27.6 mm), Mt. Guanmen Shan, Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11～20–VII–1990, in coll. Y. Imura.

*Notes.* Both the specimens from Guanmen Shan are peculiar in the coloration: head and pronotum metallic green, the latter having the margins and the basal part purplish, elytra deep purplish blue. This is the same colour pattern as that appearing in *Carabus* (*Acoptolabrus*) *munakatai* Ishikawa, especially in the population distributed in the central part of the Oshima Peninsula, Southwest Hokkaido, Northeast Japan (cf. Imura, 1991, pp. 20, 21, pls. 1, 2), and such a colour pattern is reported for the first time in *C. constricticollis*. Otherwise, they agree in every feature with the nominotypical subspecies.

### 11. *Carabus* (*Coptolabrus*) *jankowskii benxiensis* Imura, subsp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

*Description.* Length: 31.8–36.2 mm. Colour as in subsp. *taebeagsanensis* Ishikawa et Kim destributed on the Taebaek Mountain Range of South Korea; head and pronotum metallic green, elytra dark bluish purple with the margins metallic blue, prosternum, pro- and mesepisterna with greenish lustre, epipleura with blue-greenish lustre. Allied to the nominotypical subspecies, but distinguished from it by the following respects: front angles of pronotum obtuse and gently rounded; sides of pronotum less acutely narrowed towards apex and not so strongly sinuate behind; hind angles of pronotum less strongly protrudent posteriad; elevated parts of elytral intervals less strongly raised; rows of granules between elytral suture and first (=innermost) primary intervals contiguous with one another to form reticular pattern in the basal half of elytra.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Mt. Guanmen Shan, Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 11～20–VII–1990, in coll. NSMT. Paratypes (including allotype): 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype, in coll. Y. Imura.

### 12. *Carabus* (*Coptolabrus*) *smaragdinus longipennis* (Chaudoir, 1863)

*Coptolabrus longipennis* Chaudoir, 1863, Annls. Soc. ent. Fr., **31**, p. 449; type area: "nord de la Chine".

*Specimens examined.* 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (29.5–36.7 mm), Xiaoshi, Benxi Xian, East Liaoning, 12～18–VII–1990; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (32.9–33.7 mm), Caohekou, Benxi Shi, East Liaoning, 5～14–VII–1990. All deposited in coll. Y. Imura.

*Colour variation.* In the Xiaoshi specimens, the colour of head and pronotum is metallic green bearing blue-purplish lustre, and the elytra are dark purplish blue or bluish purple. In the specimens from Caohekou, head and pronotum are reddish coppery or greenish coppery, and the elytra are metallic green.

*Notes*. Subspecific determination of the Liaoning specimens is not definitive at present, since I have been unable to examine the type specimen of *longipennis* which was described by CHAUDOIR from "nord de la Chine" without indication of detailed locality. The Liaoning specimens are characteristic in the shape of pronotum, which is widest a little behind the middle, having the sides rather acutely narrowed towards apex with the margins hardly rounded, and the apex much narrower than the base (PAW/PBW 0.70–0.87, mean ca. 0.77).

## 要　　約

井村有希：　中国辽寧省東部のオサムシ．── 中国辽寧省のオサムシに関する知見はいまだにきわめて不十分で，基礎となる資料の集積が必要な段階にあると思われる．本論文では，1989年と1990年に同省東部の6地点から得られた12種のオサムシをリストアップするとともに，1新種と3新亜種の記載を行なった．

本地域に産するオサムシには，朝鮮半島および極東から中国東北部にかけて分布する種との共通種が多いが，本渓県小市の水洞で得られた種は，近隣諸地域に比肩すべきもののない，きわめて顕著な新種であった．得られた標本がただ1頭の雌であるために，雄交尾器の形態に基づく類縁関係の推定はできないが，その特異な外部形態，とりわけいちじるしく特殊化した口器の形態などから，本種をホソキバオサムシ亜属 *Cychrostomus* の一員とみなし，*Carabus* (*Cychrostomus*) *mizunumaianus* と命名した．本亜属に属する種はいずれもきわめて稀で，これまでに3種が青海省と甘粛省から知られているにすぎない．今回，既知種の分布域から2,000 km以上も東方に隔たった辽寧省からこのような種の発見されたことは，生物地理学的にみても特筆すべきことといえよう．

そのほか，本渓市近郊の关门山から，*Carabus* (*Eucarabus*) *manifestus* の新亜種 *guanmenshanus* とヤンコフスキーカブリモドキ *C.* (*Coptolabrus*) *jankowskii* の 新亜種 *benxiensis* を記載し，同地のホソクビナガオサムシ *C.* (*Acoptolabrus*) *constricticollis* は頭部と前胸背板が金緑色，上翅が青紫色を呈する独特の色彩型であることを報告した．また鳳城市近郊の鳳凰山からは，ステルンベルクツヤオサムシ *C.* (*Eucarabus*) *sternbergi* の新亜種 *fenghuangshanus* を記載した．

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*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 284, November 15, 1991

# 北海道におけるカタビロオサムシ３種の記録

井　村　有　希

## IMURA, Y.: Records of Calosomina from Hokkaido, Northern Japan

本邦に産するカタビロオサムシ類３種の北海道における分布はかなり普遍的で，本州以南にくらべ採集される機会も多いようである．しかしながら，発表された記録は散発的で，とくにエゾカタビロとアオカタビロの，道南西部からの記録はこれまでほとんどみあたらないようである．筆者は，1981年より６年間，北海道各地，とりわけ南部，西部地域に重点をおいてオサムシ類の調査を行なったが，その際得られたカタビロオサムシ３種の記録を以下にまとめておきたい．なお，標本はすべて，オサムシ用のベイト・トラップにより筆者自身が採集したものである．

*Campalita chinense* (KIRBY)　エゾカタビロオサムシ

1♂, 1♀，瀬棚郡瀬棚町立象山，7-VI-1986；1♀，寿都郡黒松内町西ノ沢西方，24-VI-1984；1 ex.，島牧郡島牧村月越原野，20-VII-1984；1♂, 1♀，虻田郡留寿都村欏負山西麓，16-VI～3-VII-1984；1 ex.，同山頂，13-VII-1981；1♀，網走郡女満別町網走湖南岸湿地，6-VII-1986.

*Calosoma maximowiczi* (MORAWITZ)　クロカタビロオサムシ

3♂♂, 1♀，山越郡長万部町長万部岳登山口，24-VI～9-VII-1984；3♂♂, 1♀，寿都郡黒松内町西ノ沢西方，17-VI～20-VII-1984；2 exs.，島牧郡島牧村大平山，19-VII-1984；2♀♀，同村永豊，28-VI-1985；2♂♂，3♀♀，同村床丹, 7-VII-1985；14♂♂，14♀♀，同村大平, 20-VI～7-VII-1985；17 exs.，同村月越原野，10-VI～20-VII-1984；1♂，磯谷郡蘭越町目名共有地山，10-VI-1984；1♂，1♀，虻田郡留寿都村欏負山西麓，16-VI～3-VII-1984；2♂♂，3♀♀，勇払郡追分町安平山南麓，20-VI-1985；5♂♂，4♀♀，同郡早来町安平熊ノ頭山北麓，20-VI～7-VII-1985；1♀，同町栄町，21-VI-1985；1♀，新冠郡新冠町東川，21-VI-1985.

*Calosoma inquisitor cyanescens* MOTSCHULSKY　アオカタビロオサムシ

1♀，山越郡八雲町雲石峠，28-VI-1986；2♂♂，同郡長万部町写万部山西麓，24-VI～1-VII-1984，1♂，寿都郡黒松内町西ノ沢西方，24-VI-1984；1♂，同町丸山，1-VII-1984；1♂，島牧郡島牧村泊，1-VI-1986；113♂♂, 76♀♀，同村永豊，1-VI～28-VI-1986；105 exs.，同村床丹，20-VI～7-VII-1985；5♂♂, 1♀，同村大平，20-VI～7-VII-1985；1♂, 1♀，同村大平川河口左岸，10-VI-1984；4♂♂，2♀♀，同村月越原野，17-VI～1-VII-1984；1♂，磯谷郡蘭越町賀老山北麓，17-VI-1984；1♂，古平郡古平町当丸峠，26-VII-1984；591♂♂，161♀♀，虻田郡留寿都村欏負山西麓，4-VI～22-VII-1984；11♂♂，6♀♀，同村貫気別山東麓旭野，15-VI～29-VII-1986；7 exs.，夕張郡長沼町馬追山西麓，20-VI-1985；1♂，勇払郡追分町向陽，20-VI-1985；33♂♂，20♀♀，沙流郡紋別町鳩内，19-V～21-VI-1985；1♂，新冠郡新冠町判官館，22-VI-1985；1♂，同町万世，2-VI-1985；2♂♂，1♀，同町オビウ林道起点，21-VI-1985；1♂，2♀♀，静内郡静内町農屋炭山川，2-VI-1985；2♂♂，5♀♀，三石郡三石町蓬萊山，22-VI-1985；8♂♂，6♀♀，浦河郡浦河町乳呑川～タンネベツ，26-V～23-VI-1985；37♂♂，8♀♀，様似郡様似町観音山，22-VI-1985；1♂，同町アポイ岳，23-VII-1983；4♂♂，同町幌満，22-VI-1985；1♀，広尾郡広尾町音調津，23-VII-1983.

*Elytra*, *Tokyo*, **19** (2): 285–286, November 15, 1991

# Additional Accounts of *Glaphyra nitida* (Coleoptera, Cerambycinae)

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*Glaphyra nitida* is a small and slender molorchine species, characterized mainly by the long elytra with faint greenish tinge and less developed pubescent patches on the abdominal sternites. It has hitherto been known from Honshu, Sado Is., Shikoku and Tsushima Isls., and besides, its close relative, *G. adachii*, is recorded from the mainland of Kyushu. In the following lines, I am going to give a new distributional records and taxonomic accounts of the species.

I wish to express my appreciation to the following persons, who offerd invaluable material for my study: Messrs. Yoshiyasu Kusakabe, Tokuzou Oomoto, Shusei Saito, Toshio Senoh, and Ms. Akiko Saito.

### *Glaphyra* (s. str.) *nitida nitida* (Obika, 1973)

*Molorchus nitidus* Obika, 1973, Annot. zool. japon., **46**, p. 205, figs. 1–2; type locality: Kuzuba Pass., Niigata. —— Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 287, pl. 34, figs. 241, 241 a–b.

*Molorchus* (*Linomius*) *nitidus*: Nakane, 1976, Nature & Ins., Tokyo, **11**(5), p. 5, figs. 4–c, 5.

*Molorchus fuscipennis*: Hayashi, 1963, Ins. matsum., **25**, p. 132 [part.: Himi, Is. Tsushima].

*Glaphyra nitida*: Hayashi, 1983, Check-list Coleopt. Japan, Tokyo, (24), p. 12. —— Hayashi, 1984, Coleopt. Japan Col., Osaka, **4**, p. 54, pl. 11, fig. 4.

*Specimens examined.* [Japan] 1♂, 1♀, near Hiraiwa, Itoigawa-shi, Niigata Pref., Honshu, Apr. 1975, emerged out from the host plants, T. Mikage leg.; 30♂♂, 43♀♀, same locality as for the preceding, May 1–5, 1984, emerged out from the host plants, T. Niisato leg.; 80 exs., May 6–10, 1986, other data are the same as for the preceding; 1♀, Hirata on Sessokyou Valley, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka Pref, Honshu, May 5, 1988, T. Niisato leg.; 8♂♂, 3♀♀, Mine-chô, Tsushima Isls., Nagasaki Pref. off N. Kyushu, May 20–23, 1984, S. Saito, T. Senoh & A. Saito leg. [Korea] 1♀, Chogeysan, May 5, 1989; 1♀, Kyeryongsan, same date as for the preceding; 2♀♀, Yonghowasan, May 3, 1989.

*Distribution.* Japan: Honshu, Sado Is., Shikoku, Tsushima Isls.; Korea.

*Notes.* This is the first record of the species from the Korean Peninsula. It is, however, difficult to determine geographical variation of the Korean population, since all the specimens examined are females. The Korean female specimens are externally similar to those of the Tsushima Isls. in their slender body form. They had better be treated as belonging to the nominotypical race until male specimens are collected.

### *Glaphyra* (s. str.) ***nitida adachii*** (Takakuwa et Fujita, 1981), stat. nov.

*Molorchus adachii* Takakuwa et Fujita, 1981, Elytra, Tokyo, **8**, p. 29, fig. 1, 2–1 a, 1 b; type locality: Mt. Hiko, Kyushu. —— Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984, Longicorn-Beetles Japan Col., Tokyo, p. 286, pl. 34, fig. 240, 240 a.

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*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂ (holotype), Mt. Hiko, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, Japan, Apr. 30, 1973, K. Adachi leg.; 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Chouyou-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Pref., Kyushu, Apr. 24–26, 1986, Y. Kusakabe leg.

*Distribution.* Japan: Kyushu.

*Notes.* Externally this subspecies is barely discriminated from the other geographical races with black body and stout antennae and legs. As regards male genital organ, however, subsp. *adachii* has the broadest paramere, and the Tsushima population shows an intermediate state of paramere between *adachii* and the Honshu populations.

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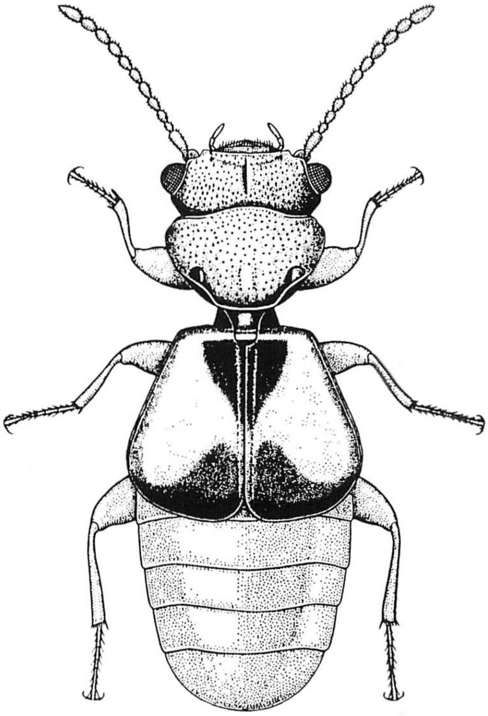

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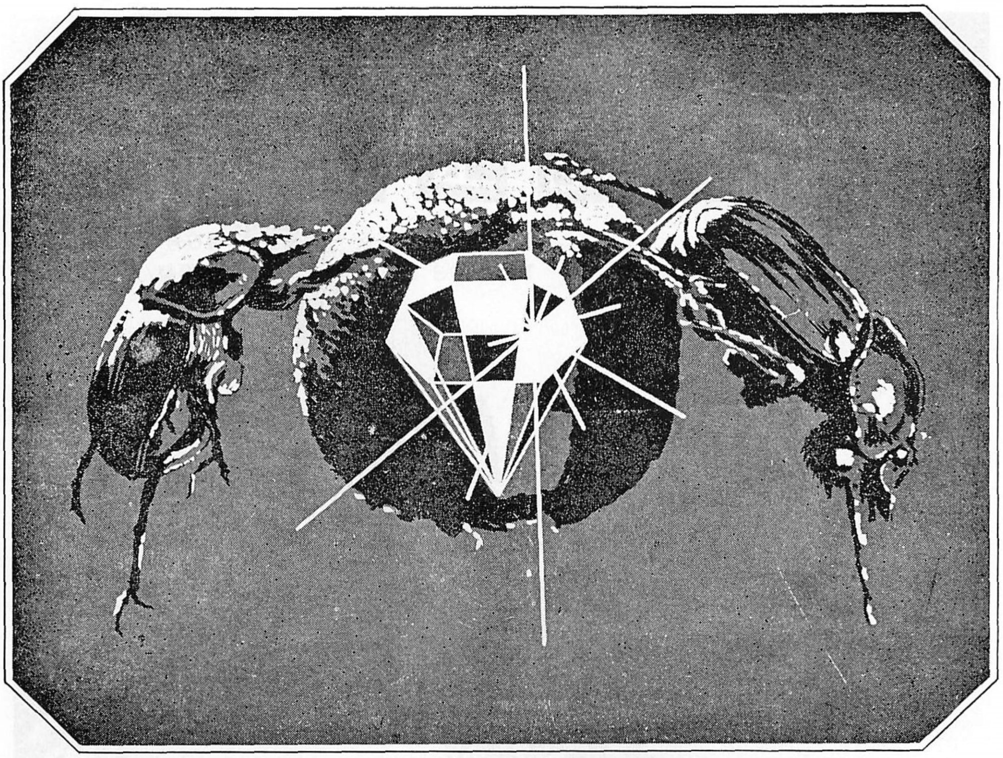

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